ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1931-32

DELHI: MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS
1933

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1933

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Appendices to Part III.

List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1931-32.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Hon'ble Mr. A. N. L. Cater, C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. .	1st April 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Captain R. R. Burnett, O.B.E.	1st April 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Under-Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut. S. G. Dickson . .	1st April to 31st May 1931.
Ditto . .	Lieut. O. C. B. St. John . .	1st June 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Officer-in-charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau.	Major P. A. Meade, M.C. .	1st April to 24th June 1931.
Ditto . .	Captain J. L. Ennis, M.C. . .	25th June to 28th September 1931.
Ditto . .	Major P. A. Meade, M.C. . .	29th September 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O.	1st April 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	Captain H. M. Poulton . .	1st April to 21st October 1931.
Ditto . .	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E. .	22nd October 1931 to 10th March 1932.
Ditto . .	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E. .	11th to 31st March 1932.
Political Agent, Loralai .	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E. .	1st to 3rd April 1931.
Ditto . .	Lieut.-Col. S. Williams . .	4th April 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Political Agent, Zhob .	Major G. L. Betham, M.C. .	1st April 1931 to 31st March 1932.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of Bolan Pass and of Chagai District.	Lieut.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden	1st April 1931 to 5th March 1932.
Ditto	Captain H. M. Poulton in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai.	6th to 20th March 1932.
Ditto	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S.	21st to 31st March 1932.
Political Agent, Chagai, and Deputy Commissioner, Shorarud.	Lieut.-Col. S. Williams	1st to 3rd April 1931.
Ditto	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	4th April to 21st May 1931.
Ditto	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S., in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner Quetta-Pishin.	22nd May to 8th July 1931.
Ditto	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	9th July 1931 to 29th February 1932. (Post abolished from 1st March 1932.)
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S.	1st April 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Captain Faiz Muhammad Khan.	1st to 13th April 1931.
Ditto	Captain H. M. Poulton in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Sibi.	14th April to 2nd May 1931.
Ditto	Captain Faiz Muhammad Khan	3rd May to 30th June 1931.
Ditto	Captain H. M. Poulton in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Sibi, up to 21st October 1931.	1st July to 3rd November 1931.
Ditto	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S., in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Sibi.	4th November 1931 to 10th March 1932.
Ditto	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E., in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Sibi.	11th to 14th March 1932.
Ditto	Captain V. M. H. Cox	15th to 31st March 1932.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Colonisation Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad.	Captain H. O. C. Bland . .	18th January to 31st March 1932.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	K. B. Sardar Nur Ahmed Khan	1st to 10th April 1931.
Ditto . .	Lieut. S. M. Khurshid . .	11th April 1931 to 3rd January 1932.
Ditto .	K. B. Sardar Nur Ahmed Khan	4th January to 31st March 1932.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Captain S. M. Khurshid . .	1st to 3rd April 1931.
Ditto . .	Captain N. S. Alinton, M.C. .	4th April 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Assistant to Political Agent, Kalat, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.	Captain H. O. C. Bland . .	1st April to 26th October 1931.
Ditto . .	Lieut.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Kalat.	27th October to 4th November 1931.
Ditto . .	Captain H. M. Poulton . .	5th November 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and *ex-officio* Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	Captain V. M. H. Cox . .	1st April to 27th August 1931.
Ditto . .	Captain J. Stephenson . .	28th August to 14th October 1931.
Ditto . .	Captain V. M. H. Cox . .	15th October 1931 to 8th March 1932.
Ditto . .	Captain J. Stephenson . .	9th to 31st March 1932.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. A. N. Dickson, M.C., I.M.S.	1st April 1931 to 15th March 1932.
Ditto . .	Bt.-Col. H. H. Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S.	16th to 31st March 1932.
Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Jail, Quetta.	Major R. L. Vance, I.M.S. .	1st to 29th April 1931.
Ditto . .	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S.	30th April 1931 to 9th January 1932.
Ditto . .	Major J. W. Vanreenen, I.M.S., in addition to his own duties as Officer Commanding, No. 4 Company, Indian Hospital Corps, Quetta.	10th January to 5th February 1932.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Jail, Quetta.	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S.	6th February to 31st March 1932.
Civil Surgeon, Sibi . .	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S.	1st to 28th April 1931.
Ditto . .	Major J. G. Bird, I.M.S. . .	29th April 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Principal of Sandeman High School and Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan.	K. B. Najam-ud-Din, B.A. .	1st April to 4th December 1931.
Ditto . .	M. Abdus Samad, B.A., B.T. .	5th to 22nd December 1931. (From 23rd December 1931 the post was brought on Provincial Cadre.)
Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P. . .	1st April to 11th November 1931.
Ditto . .	Mr. H. B. Powis . . .	12th November 1931 to 15th February 1932.
Ditto . .	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P. . .	16th February to 31st March 1932.
Superintendent of Police, Loralai.	K. B. Syed Hassan Khan .	1st April to 10th December 1931.
Ditto . .	Mr. P. R. Porter . . .	11th December 1931 to 31st March 1932.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Major E. W. Hollands . .	1st April to 3rd June 1931.
Ditto . .	Mr. E. G. Hillier . . .	4th June to 5th July 1931.
Ditto . .	Major E. W. Hollands . .	6th to 31st July 1931.
Ditto . .	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P. in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	1st to 7th August 1931.
Ditto . .	Mr. H. B. Powis . . .	8th August to 11th November 1931.
Ditto . .	Mr. E. G. Hillier . . .	12th November 1931 to 15th February 1932.
Ditto . .	Mr. H. B. Powis . . .	16th February to 31st March 1932.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1st April 1931 to 31st March 1932.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1. *Border Affairs.*—Despite somewhat unfavourable agricultural conditions, due mainly to the slump in the value of produce, the year under review was free from any serious disturbance or unrest, though the usual quarrels and offences incidental to a wild and mainly nomadic population living in an inhospitable country continued to recur.

On the Persian border no event of importance occurred save for the closure of the Nushki Extension Railway beyond Nok Kundi. This led to an increase in interest in the exact alignment of the Indo-Persian border at its northern end and both Governments despatched parties to survey the country along the undemarcated border.

In the Quetta-Pishin district there was a definite improvement in the tribal situation in the Chaman sub-division. There were, however, two unfortunate incidents, in one of which a fruit train was fired on in the vicinity of Chaman, and in the other a number of Ashezais ambushed a small party of Malezais close to Chaman and the Ashezai Motabirs failed signally to control their tribesmen. Occasion was taken at the last Provincial Darbar by the Agent to the Governor General to warn the Achakzai Maliks that failure to discharge their tribal responsibilities rendered them useless to Government and would not be tolerated.

On the other hand the peace and good order prevailing both in the Pishin and Quetta sub-divisions and the absence of offences against Government are directly ascribable to the fact that tribal leaders carried out their responsibilities in a proper manner.

An interesting development in tribal relations on the Chaman border was the voluntary conclusion of an agreement between the Maliks of Chaman on the one side and the Maliks of Kadni in Afghanistan on the other, to the effect that neither party would harbour or assist bad characters in its territory, that each would restore stolen property and that for the future each would endeavour on tribal lines to restrain the commission of offences in the territory of the other.

In Zhob the year was marked by two attacks on Zhob Militia posts. The first and more serious of these occurred on the 3rd July when a lashkar of some 800 Kharots with a few Sulemankhel attacked the Militia post at Ashewat. The attack continued throughout the day but the Militia put up a gallant resistance and the lashkar retired in the early hours of July 4th. For several days afterwards reports were received of the concentration of large bodies of hostile tribesmen along the Zhob border but no further attack materialised. Finally, disheartened by the severe rebuff at Ashewat and the lack of success which their leaders Sher Jan, Kharot, a notorious outlaw, and Mulla Kamran, a fanatical preacher, had achieved in their efforts to organise a general rising, the *lashkar* dispersed. The second attack occurred at Sambaza on the 26th March 1932, when a party of Kharots cut the Post water supply. A sortie from the Post failed to dislodge them, but they retired during the night under cover of darkness.

A road from Fort Sandeman to Shaighalu was completed during the year.

The notorious outlaw Janan, who had committed several offences in Zhob and Loralai and who is believed to have been responsible for the looting of a lorry on the road between Killa Saifulla and Loralai in May 1931 was captured in Afghanistan in October and imprisoned in Kandahar.

In Loralai a somewhat serious fight over grazing rights took place in September between Marghanzais and Isots of the Musakhel Tahsil in which casualties were heavy, no fewer than sixteen either being killed or succumbing to their wounds.

The long standing quarrel between Khan Bahadur Sardar Shah Ghazi Khan, the Khetran Sardar and his

uncles continued, culminating in the anti-Sardar party migrating early in September to the Punjab, where they camped near Fort Munro. The Khetran Sardar himself proceeded to Fort Munro a few days later to attend the annual Chiefs' Jirga and as he was accompanied by a considerable number of armed followers, it was feared that hostilities between the two parties might break out and they were disarmed. Both the Sardar and the leaders of the opposite party were ordered to reside outside the limits of the Loralai district but in January 1932 the Sardar was allowed to return and now appears to be making some effort to carry out his responsibilities. The opposing party maintained their recalcitrant attitude and were still under expulsion at the close of the year.

In Chagai no raids from Afghanistan occurred during the year. Nauroz Khan, Zarakzai and Abdul Aziz Langav the leaders of the band of outlaws who for several years have committed a series of robberies in Chagai from a base in Shorawak returned to Kalat and settled their cases with the Kalat State.

2. *Indian States and Tribal Territories.*—On the 3rd November Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, died at his residence in Kalat after a long illness. He was succeeded by his younger brother Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan who was selected unanimously by the State Sardars in accordance with ancient custom and acknowledged as Khan of Kalat by the Government of India.

The affairs of the Bugti Tuman which had for some time been the cause of anxiety to the Administration continued to pursue a most unsatisfactory course. The Shambani case referred to in last year's report remained as far from settlement as ever while the disputes between the Nawab and the Raheja section of the tribe culminated in a serious affray at Chah-i-Heran on the 15th May 1931 between the Nawab's adherents and certain Raheja Bugtis. Mainly as a result of this affair Major G. L. Betham, M.C., was deputed to hold an official enquiry into Bugti affairs, his report being received after the close of the year.

3. *Internal Affairs.*—On the 25th August an earthquake shock of great intensity occurred, followed two days later by an even more severe shock. The effects of the two shocks, which were felt throughout a large part of Balu-

chistan, were particularly severe in the plain of Kachhi and in the neighbourhood of the Bolan Pass. Though there was, unhappily, considerable loss of life the number of casualties was remarkably small considering the severity of the shocks and the wide-spread area affected. Great damage was caused to public and private property.

Locusts caused some damage to the Rabi and Kharif crops and in certain localities hailstorms and high winds did considerable damage. Zamindars continued to suffer from the abnormally low prices of agricultural produce.

A. N. L. CATER,
Agent to the Governor General
in Baluchistan.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY, 1931-32.

Land Revenue.—There has been no change during the year under review in the system of collection of revenue which is recovered in kind over the greater part of the Province by division or appraisement of crops.

The land revenue demand of the Province for 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 7,93,540 against Rs. 11,40,610 for 1930-31 (*see* details in Appendices I to V). Including arrears of the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 9,30,062 against Rs. 11,58,393. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 7,26,909 against Rs. 9,01,825 for the preceding year. There has thus been a decrease both in the demand and in actual collections, due partly to a considerable fall in the price of agricultural produce and partly to the suspension and remission of revenue. The Rabi crops were not good as compared with the last year, except those of the Quetta and Hindubagh Tahsils, which matured well on account of timely rains. Kharif crops on the whole were normal.

The subjoined table shows the details of area sown and harvested during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Area sown.		Area harvested.	
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet surveyed.	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet surveyed.
1930-31	4,01,196	55,314	2,79,575	26,293
1931-32	3,33,580	42,020	2,21,842	22,672

There was a large decrease not only in the area sown but also in the harvested area, owing to lack of timely rain-

fall as a result of which a smaller area was brought under cultivation.

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the settled Tahsils during the year under report was 66·5 against 69·66 in the preceding year.

Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 96,236 against Rs. 65,090 in the preceding year. Suspensions amounting to Rs. 54,370 were sanctioned during the year against Rs. 1,29,193 in the year 1930-31. Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 28,565 was paid as Malikana (allowances to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 39,130 in 1930-31.

Arrears of revenue out-standing at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 9,537.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under land revenue. The following table shows the collections for 1931-32 as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
From nomads	1,21,747	97,454
From permanent inhabitants .	73,020	77,321
	1,94,767	1,74,775

This shows a decrease of Rs. 19,992 which is due to the fact that the influx of nomads from across the border was less than last year.

**Weather and crops.*—The rainfall recorded at Quetta, Nushki and Mach (Bolan) was above the average, while that recorded at Sibi, Harnai, Loralai and Fort Sandeman was below it.

Owing to good rainfall large Khushkaba tracts were sown in the Quetta Tahsil, while reverse was the case with the Pishin Tahsil. Due to shortage of water both in the Sibi and Nasirabad Tahsils the crops suffered badly. So

* For details see Appendices IV—VI.

was the case with the Kohlu Tahsil where crops failed because of scantiness of rain and adverse winds. A larger area was brought under cultivation in Rabi in the Loralai District but for want of timely rains much of the crop did not mature with the result that the outturn was below the average. The Kharif sowings and outturn were normal. For want of timely rainfall a comparatively small acreage of Sailaba and Khushkaba was sown in Rabi. On the whole the crop was about the average. As regards Kharif crop, the rainfall in July and August was considered inadequate and the result was that cultivation in Fort Sandeman and Killa Saifulla Tahsils was small. The general condition of the Kharif crop was below the average. The Rabi crops in the Bolan Sub-Tahsil were normal, while the condition of Kharif was below it.

Scarcity and Famine.—Very severe locust oviposition occurred in some parts of the Quetta Tahsil. Complete destruction of hoppers infesting the area was accomplished. A large number of hoppers were also destroyed in some parts of the Pishin Tahsil.

In the Sibi District, locusts and hoppers damaged the crops to some extent. In the Shahrig Tahsil, the absence of timely rainfall resulted in large decrease of Khushkaba area sown during the year, of which a large portion failed and the outturn was small. In the Nasirabad Tahsil on account of drought lesser area was brought under Rabi cultivation. The crops were damaged by a windstorm which blew on the night of 11/12th May 1931 and were, therefore, below the average. Owing to scantiness of rainfall, the Kharif crops were also sown in a lesser area. The crop was fair, but owing to the general slump in the price of agricultural produce the money market was very tight; in consequence the Zamindars were badly affected. Large suspensions and remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 52,163 and 1,41,658 (including Rs. 21,072 and 46,365 respectively on account of water rate) and suspension of taccavi instalments aggregating Rs. 40,828 were granted. The universal slump in prices equally affected the Marri and Bugti tribes. Their flocks deteriorated owing to want of rains and insufficient grazing. As a result the financial position of the tribe became so weak that they were unable to pay the 2nd instalment towards the refund of a special loan of Rs. one lac granted them in

1930, the recovery of which has since been suspended for a year.

Locusts did some damage in Barkhan, Duki and Sinjawi Tahsils of the Loralai District, while hailstorms damaged the crops in Barkhan and Musakhel Tahsils. Palezat and fruit trees also suffered from insects in Barkhan and Sinjawi Tahsils. A certain amount of damage was caused by locusts in the Zhob district. The year under report was not good in the Chagai District and the produce was not sufficient for local needs.

Survey and Settlement.—No fresh settlement operations were carried out during the year. As a necessary preliminary to the extension of irrigation to the area commanded by the Khirtar Canal, *ex* North Western Canal, survey and sub-rectangulation were carried out during the year under report. The Survey of India main rectangles were divided into primary and secondary sub-rectangles of 16 and 4 acres each respectively, the total area surveyed being 1,92,851 acres. Land required for the construction of the canal and its distributaries was acquired either under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act or by private treaty and the verification of the area acquired and the fixation of amount of compensation payable is in progress. The present terms of settlement of the various Tahsils will expire on the dates shown against them as under :—

Quetta	31st March 1938.
Pishin	31st March 1939.
Shahrig	31st March 1937.
Sinjawi	31st March 1937.
Nasirabad	1st July 1932.

Locust Research Work in Baluchistan.—The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research opened a temporary centre of Locust Research at Quetta from January 1931 under a Deputy Locust Research Entomologist with the object of having an accurate survey made of the various parts of Baluchistan, in regard to the location of the permanent breeding areas of the Desert Locust, and of making a critical study of the locust movements past and present in this country.

A. Locust Survey.—The following areas were surveyed during the period *January 1931 to March 1932*—Chagai

District, Quetta-Pishin District, Lasbela State, Kharan State, and the Mekran, Kachhi and Sarawan Divisions of the Kalat State, and the Western part of the Indus Valley in Sindh. As a result of the survey made, typical specimens of the locust in its solitary or non-migratory phase were found in certain sandy areas, known locally as "Reks", along the coast in the following areas:—Sonmiani Coast, Ormara Niabat, and the Pasni and Gawadar areas. In May 1931, hoppers of green colour—characteristic of the non-migratory type, as contrasted with the black and yellow of the gregarious phase—were noted in these "Reks" along the Mekran Coast, but subsequent to that time, no breeding would appear to have occurred owing to the lack of both summer and winter rains in these areas. From January 1932, a Locust Research Field Laboratory—under an Assistant Locust Research Entomologist—Dr. K. R. Karandikar has been opened at Pasni to make a study of the Ecology and Bionomics of the solitary phase of the Locust and Research work is in progress.

B. Locust movements in Baluchistan: (1) *Year 1931-32.*—During the year under report, swarms of yellow locusts started near Washuk in Kharan on the 6th April, and by the end of that month, they had made their appearance in various parts of the Kharan State, the Dalbandin, Nushki and Shorarud Tahsils of the Chagai District and eggs had been laid in places. Locusts also appeared in parts of Mekran and Jhalawan at the same time. In May, the swarms entered and laid eggs in the following areas:—Quetta Tahsil, Pishin Tahsil, Mastung Niabat, and Dasht area near Spezand. By June, flights of pink locusts originating from the Chagai District and from the Kandahar area in Afghanistan flew over Quetta and passed into Kachhi flying over the Bolan Hills, and similar flights from Nushki and Kharan passed over Sarawan and Jhalawan into Kachhi across the Mulla Hills. In July-August, numerous pink swarms were reported in the Zhob and Loralai Districts and would appear to have ultimately flown over hills into the Punjab towards Dera Ghazi Khan, and at the same time, various swarms passed into Sindh from Karachi flying over the Nasirabad Tahsil. During the autumn and winter periods, flights of pink locusts were reported from Lasbela, Jhalawan and Mekran, which

would appear to have originated in Sindh. During January, February and March, a few locusts were noticed by the survey parties in various places in Kachhi, Sindh and Mekran and it is surmised that these are samples of locusts over-wintering in these areas during the cold weather.

(2) *Years 1897-1930.*—A study of the available records would appear to show that locust invasions have occurred at more or less regular intervals in the past. The first one on record was in 1897, and the next was in 1901. It was during 1913-1915, that the next serious outbreak occurred. In 1919, there was fairly severe infestation in Chagai and Quetta-Pishin. After 1919, there is nothing on record as to the occurrence of locusts outbreaks except for a slight infestation in Mekran in 1923, till the present cycle of locust invasions started in 1926.

A study of the locust records during 1926-1931 would indicate that in the spring months, yellow swarms enter from the west and lay eggs in suitable places, and that the flights of pink locusts originating from these fly eastwards into Sindh and the Punjab in summer. From the observations made it appears that during the autumn and winter months, pink swarms generally come from the direction of Sindh and fly into Lasbela, Jhalawan and Mekran and possibly also move into Persia.

C. Locust control.—Experiments in locust control were undertaken in Chagai District. A serious infestation of locusts in the river bed of Lora Zafran and Lora Hyderzai was successfully controlled by a system of ring trenching of egglaid places in May-June 1931. Some training in up-to-date methods of Locust control was given to six officers deputed from the districts.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.—Nawabzada Saadat Ullah Khan M.A. (Oxon), I.A.S., remained in charge as Agricultural Officer, Baluchistan, from the 1st April 1931 to 16th February 1932, when he was transferred to North-West Frontier Province, as Agricultural Officer of that Province. Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdur Rashid Khan, Assistant Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, held charge of the post in addition to his own duties from the 17th February 1932 to 20th March 1932, when Mr. A. M. Mustafa, B.A. (Oxon), I.A.S., took over from him.

The post of Fruit Farm Officer having been retrenched, the incumbent Syed Muhammad Ahsan proceeded on 28 months' combined leave preparatory to retirement with effect from the 1st February 1932. Posts of two malis and one bullockman were also brought under reduction from the 1st March 1932, and the incumbents discharged from the same date.

Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta.—The fruit crop was much better than that of the last year notwithstanding the fact that adverse winds in the beginning of April damaged the peach and almond blossoms to some extent.

The supply of water from the Farm artesian well has been satisfactory throughout the year except for a few days when it decreased owing to earthquake shocks in August last.

The income and expenditure of the Farm for years 1930-31 and 1931-32 are noted below :—

Year	Income (a)	Expenditure (a)	Net Loss (a)
1930-31	9,960	*31,170	21,210
1931-32	6,416	*15,652	9,236

The green and black aphis were kept fairly under control by spraying with tobacco decoction. The process had to be repeated throughout summer. Trees attacked by scales insects (Aspiditotus Sp) were treated with kerosine emulsion. This proved quite effective.

During the year under report 250 fruit trees of different varieties were planted. Those planted last year are doing well.

Top-grafting experiments were tried on pear trees this year. Varieties which were of inferior quality and had little utility from an economic point of view were top-grafted with those of superior and tested varieties. The results were satisfactory, as about 90 per cent. of grafts were successful and made a very good growth. Top-grafting of a few apples of inferior varieties with scions of Kulu apples was undertaken with considerable success. Kulu apples have proved very useful at Quetta and fetch good prices in the Market.

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* Includes also depreciation charges.

(a) As revised by the Accountant General, Central Revenues.

Manurial and irrigation experiments were also tried on the Farm and were found encouraging.

Different varieties of Pusa wheat were imported and sown in certain plots for experiment purposes, the results of which will be known at the time of harvest in August next.

Two lbs. of pear and apple seeds were imported from France in 1930-31. These seeds were sown in thoroughly prepared beds but unfortunately they did not germinate. A small quantity of crab apple seeds was collected locally. This germinated well.

Many zamindars visited the Fruit Farm and made enquiries about growing fruit trees and regarding the control of insect pests. Necessary advice was given to them in the matter. Inquiries were also received from various other parts of India.

Cotton growing.—Different varieties of cotton seeds were obtained from the Punjab, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. These were grown at Sibi in small plots of lands. Some information has been received, but it is too early to form any definite opinion about this experiment.

Taccavis.—The Taccavi Loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, on the first April 1931, amounted to Rs. 6,03,563 against Rs. 5,44,467 on 1st April 1930. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,06,620 as detailed in Appendix VII were given during 1931-32 as against Rs. 1,89,277 during the preceding year. Of the former Rs. 64,430 were granted for the improvement of land and sources of irrigation, while Rs. 42,190 were given for purchase of plough-oxen, and seed. In addition to these advances " Earthquake special loans free of interest " to the extent of Rs. 35,400 were granted to sufferers in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Kalat Districts during the year. Recoveries during the year 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 91,712 including Rs. 9,395 on account of interest. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 7,204 including Rs. 1,032 as interest were granted during the year under report. The recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 1,38,747 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,21,194.

Forests.—There has been no change in the total area of the Reserve Forests during the year. The charge of the

Division was held by S. Jagat Jit Singh, Senior Forest Ranger, throughout the year. The unclassed forests in Zhob and Chagai Agencies have as usual been supervised and administered by the District officers. Natural reproduction throughout the province has been very poor owing to drought. The Reserve Forests of Chiltan, Hazar Ganji, Central Zarghun, Northern Zarghun and Karbi Kachh have fared better, as broad-leaved species were well protected against browsing. There has been no natural reproduction of juniper. The reproduction from coppice shoots in Reserve Forests Popalzai and Lehri has not been satisfactory due to lack of rains during the year.

Seeds of various species w re sown and cuttings planted in the different Nurseries, namely Sibi, Wood Cock, Zangi Lora, Central Zarghun, Northern Zarghun, Kachh and Ziarat for the next year's planting. The seeds have germinated well and are still germinating, except Ghummer, Lassura, Rhododendron, Kalakath, Oak and Ailanthus. Attempts to promote growth by sowing and planting on the bare hill slopes have continued and the work done during the year is summarised below :—

The Ash and Tagha seeds sown in Central Zarghun have germinated well. About 8 seers of Khanjak seed was sown in the Reserve Forests of Chiltan and Central Zarghun resulting in the germinating of some 250 plants. The mesquite seed sown in the Reserve Forest of Gullushehr has also germinated well. In Band Khushdil Khan Plantation, only 50 plants and 500 Willow cuttings were planted. The desired results could not however be achieved as the Irrigation Department changed the course of the Channel.

The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 27,975 and 34,892 against Rs. 29,277 and 41,726 during the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 1,300 in revenue was due to a fall in the sales of firewood from (1) the Sibi Depot, owing to economic conditions and (2) in Reserve and Unclassed Forest of Gadebar in the Loralai Range, on account of reduction in the scale of firewood consumed by the Military Department. In addition to this no ephedra vulgaris was sold during the year. The decrease of Rs. 6,834 in expenditure was due to strict economy having been observed. The total number of

offences against the Forest Law reported during the year has been 340 as against 336 of the last year :—

(1) Injury by fire	...
(2) Unauthorised felling	100
(3) Illicit grazing	240
(4) Other offences	...
	340

The number of cases taken into court was 49 against 59 during the preceding year in addition to 13 cases pending from 1930-31. Out of 62 cases 41 were finally settled leaving 21 pending on 31st March 1932. Convictions were obtained in 27 cases and the offenders suitably punished. In 3 cases, however, the offenders were released on warnings by the Court. Four cases were withdrawn by the Forest Officer. In one case offenders who belonged to Afghanistan could not be traced and in three cases the illicit grazing could not be proved. The number of cases compounded under Sections 33 and 34 of the British Baluchistan and Agency Forest Law Regulations of 1912, was 291 as against 277 during the previous year as classified below :—

(1) Unauthorised felling	70
(2) Illicit grazing	221
	291

The total compensation realised in all the cases amounted to Rs. 2,048-4 or Rs. 7-0-6 per case.

Name of Species.	Name of places.											
	Reserve Forest, Wood cock.	Reserve Forest, Zangi Lora.	Reserve Forest, Dhobi Ghat.	Reserve Forest, Central Zarghun.	Reserve Forest, Chiltan.	Band Khushdil Khan.	Reserve Forest, Northern Zarghun.	Reserve Forest, Mazar.	Reserve Forest, Gohar.	Kachh Ziarat Road.	Reserve Forest, Karbi Kachh.	Remarks.
Apricots . .	68	..	..	120	2	..	..	..	..	30	6	
Ash plants .	96	217	68	712	190	35	200	..	50	86	6	
Ash cuttings .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	
Apples . .	68	35	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Name of Species.	Name of places.											
	Reserve Forest, Wood cock.	Reserve Forest, Zangi Lora.	Reserve Forest, Dhobi Ghat.	Reserve Forest, Central Zarghun.	Reserve Forest, Chiltan.	Band Khushdil Khan.	Reserve Forest, Northern Zarghun.	Reserve Forest, Mazar.	Reserve Forest, Gohar.	Kachh Ziarat Road.	Reserve Forest, Karbi Kachh.	Remarks.
Mulberries . .	38	18	3	91	33	15	4	48	..	30	..	
Robinia . .	59	165	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Catalpa . .	56	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	
Almonds . .	365	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pears . .	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Peaches . .	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Plums . .	59	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Amlok . .	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ailanthus . .	16	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Barar . .	3	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Roses . .	250	300	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Walnuts . .	102	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	30	10	12	
Persian Chil .	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pomegranates .	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pista . .	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bedmushk Cuttings . .	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Willow Cuttings .	1,350	1,100	250	700	..	500	1,000	..	..	..	..	
Figs . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ulmas . .	4	..	..	10	1	..	4	..	16	40	..	
Lilee . .	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chinar . .	..	75	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bib . . .	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pudda Cuttings .	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khanjaks . .	..	..	..	..	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .	3,175	1,939	712	1,658	557	550	1,206	48	200	200	24	

Name of Species.	Name of places.					
	Sibi Circular Road.	McConaghey Road.	Sibi Residency.	Sibi Kurk Road.	Reserve Forest, Gulushahr.	Remarks.
Dharek	91	29	17	70	..	
Siris	39	7	22	77	..	
Sohanjina	39	4	4	55	..	
Imli	8	2	..	5	..	
Sissoo	4	..	..	..	..	
Nim	..	15	..	..	..	
Ber	..	20	6	12	..	
Pipal	..	4	..	..	..	
Arjan	..	4	..	..	..	
Simbal	..	..	4	18	..	
Obi	..	..	3	..	..	
Lassura	..	..	3	..	..	
Amaltas	..	..	3	..	..	
Aonla	..	..	3	..	..	
Chichhara	..	..	3	..	..	
Lantana Plants	..	..	..	..	25	
Lantana cuttings	..	..	..	..	200	
Total	180	85	68	237	225	

Education.—On the retirement of C. S. Harper, Esquire, M.A., I.E.S., and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Najam-ud-Din, B.A., towards the end of the year, Sh. Abdus Samad, B.A., B.T., took charge of the Department as Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan, on 23rd December 1931.

Education made steady progress during the year, in spite of some counteracting influences. The number of village Primary Schools decreased by two; but that of other recognised institutions remained unaltered. The number of students in all recognised schools was 7,665 against 7,431 in 1930-31.

The number of private schools decreased from 187 to 172 and the number of students therein from 2,804 to 2,560

Primary Education.—Total number of schools of this type was 86 against 88 in 1930-31 and that of students 2,391 against 2,355. A new school at Panwar (Sibi District) was opened during the year. No school was transferred, but, owing to fewness of the number of students schools at China Allezai, Musakhel, Mina Bazar and Shahrig were closed.

The 4 cantonment schools—the same as in 1930-31—continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Secondary Schools.—Their number was 11—the same as in the preceding year. The number of scholars therein rose from 3,522 to 3,645. The number of local Muhammadans is 769.

Examination results.—The Matriculation results are :—

Name of Schools.	Appeared.	Passed.
Sandeman High School	47	34
D. A. V. High School	41	34
Khalsa High School	25	21
Sanatan Dharam High School . .	14	12
Barnes High School, Sibi . . .	8	6
Government High School, Loralai . .	6	5
Total .	141	112

The Departmental Middle School Examination results show that 169 out of 196 candidates passed the examination.

Female Education.—Like 1930-31, the number of school was 8; but that of scholars rose from 1,288 to 1,350.

Out of 28 girls 22 passed the middle school examination of the Punjab Education Department for Females.

Europeans Schools.—Both the schools are thriving. The number of scholars has risen from 254 to 269.

Cambridge Examination Results are :—

	Grammer School.	Convent School.
1. Senior Cambridge	14	—
2. Junior Cambridge	4	1
3. Preliminary	—	2

Normal School.—All the ten candidates passed. The Mulla class is abolished.

Scouting.—This is getting very popular. Out-station troops are being affiliated now.

The number of scouts and cubs is :—

1. Scouts	342
2. Cubs	230

Income and Expenditure.—The income and expenditure for 1930-31 and 1931-32 are shown below :—

Income.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
1. Contribution from Municipality	11,215	11,154
2. Contribution from Cantonment	300	300
3. Contribution from Local Fund	16,144	15,730
4. Contribution towards leave and pension of a Government teacher lent to Islamia School	434	497
5. Fees	20,480	22,795

Expenditure.

1. Provincial Revenues	2,78,600	3,10,561
2. Municipal Fund	34,672	34,604
3. Local Fund	32,570	31,693
4. Fees	82,965	91,236
5. Subscription and others	36,528	37,902
6. Building grants to non-Government Secondary Schools	21,240	21,240
7. P. W. D. Expenditure on Educational Buildings	13,179	19,420
8. Expenditure on building from private bodies	19,981	29,017
9. Works (P. W. D.)	...	...

Local Funds.—The total receipts of the undernoted local Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 4,19,721 against Rs. 3,90,288 in the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,31,094 against Rs. 4,03,286 :—

(1) Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.

(2) Sibi District Bazar Fund.

(3) Loralai Bazar Fund.

(4) Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

(5) Nushki's Town Fund.

(6) Bolan Bazar Fund.

During the year under report an electric plant was installed at Chaman at an approximate cost of Rs. 80,000

from the Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund to electrify the bazar and the Cantonment area.

Municipal Fund.—As usual Quetta Town alone continued to have a Municipality. The number of members of the Municipal Committee during the year under report remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 38 of whom 33 were non-officials. Twenty eight meetings (23 ordinary and 5 special) were held during the year. The attendance at these meetings averaged 67·01 per cent against 60·44 per cent during the preceding year. The income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,03,952 and expenditure to Rs. 7,05,151 against Rs. 7,53,854 and Rs. 7,58,473 respectively for the preceding year.

A sum of Rs. 88,428 was spent on the macadamising and remetalling the roads in the town and Civil lines.

The Municipality paid the 10th instalment of Rs. 32,900-4 *i.e.*, principal *plus* interest towards previous Government loan of Rs. 5,00,000 during the year under report.

A fresh loan of Rs. 2,50,000 granted by the Government of India was drawn from the Quetta Treasury during 1931-32 in two instalments, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,50,000 on the 2nd November 1931 and Rs. 1,00,000 on the 24th March 1932. At the close of the year under report the balance due by the Municipality was Rs. 3,75,000.

Trade.—No goods belonging to the Afghan Government were exported *viâ* Chaman during the year 1931-32. Details of trade goods passing through India from Overseas and exported by the Chaman Killa-i-Jadid route which are exempt from the payment of Indian Customs Duties under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, are given in the subjoined table :—

Statement showing goods exported to Afghanistan during year 1931-32.

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
			Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Cloth . . .	13,107	26,101	2	11	23,94,664	4	6	7,44,959	3	6
2	Sugar . . .	20,152	40,733	3	2	2,19,557	4	0	3,29,905	7	0

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
			Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
3	Tea . . .	2,930	2,355	2	5	1,84,269	10	6	33,038	8	0
4	Kerosine Oil .	16,051	3,967	0	24	24,636	7	0	10,204	11	0
5	Imitation gold thread.	87	110	2	6	30,485	2	0	12,443	12	0
6	Motor Spirit .	19,680	3,174	1	23½	50,977	4	0	22,030	0	0
7	Copper . .	341	687	1	17	44,799	15	0	9,816	3	0
8	Earthen and procelain ware.	165	287	3	18	5,865	2	0	1,207	4	0
9	Stationery . .	316	845	0	5	13,753	8	0	4,177	13	0
10	Cutlery . .	62	67	1	10	7,785	14	0	1,530	12	0
11	Motor Cars and Lorries.	16	463	3	25	27,267	4	0	5,805	0	0
12	Iron Pad Locks .	155	189	1	19	6,242	2	0	1,215	15	0
13	Tin Mirrors .	208	198	2	3	8,123	3	0	1,824	1	0
14	Glass and Imitation Peast Beeds.	36	29	2	25	1,239	10	0	503	6	0
15	Casia . . .	199	139	1	0	1,985	14	0	595	12	0
16	Dry lemons .	5	7	2	14	146	1	0	21	14	0
17	Boot polish .	10	25	1	26	978	10	0	203	12	0
18	Mouth Organs .	4	6	1	14	1,007	12	0	375	8	0
19	Buttons . .	15	33	1	7	1,601	15	0	301	0	0
20	Iron nails . .	686	497	3	16	4,514	11	0	557	10	0
21	Lamps . .	165	65	3	3	4,683	8	0	921	14	0
22	Birds shots .	50	50	0	0	1,650	0	0	660	0	0
23	Needles . .	13	13	2	14	1,015	15	0	224	3	0
24	Motor lorries tyres and tubes.	472	275	2	16	34,426	9	0	7,355	0	0
25	Sulphur matches .	48	106	1	14	3,490	10	0	3,600	0	0
26	Refined tin blocks	80	48	0	0	6,845	9	0	2,093	15	0
27	Crystal Boric .	32	34	3	23	569	15	0	96	7	0
28	Medicines . .	1	2	2	24	199	2	0	39	13	0

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
			Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
29	Socks . . .	7	8	3	21	519	5	0	116	4	0
30	Shingles . .	6	9	1	24	996	10	0	557	7	0
31	Red lead . .	90	48	1	21	1,007	13	0	207	3	0
32	Alums . .	47	151	0	14	955	1	0	171	0	0
33	Balls . . .	15	26	1	15	1,871	6	0	441	0	0
34	Shoes . . .	26	57	2	4	1,037	0	0	562	2	0
35	Playing cards .	12	21	2	24	904	6	0	361	9	0
36	Arms and ammunition	2,154	17	0	19	7,478	2	0	3,541	12	0
37	Salmonic . .	46	108	2	22	2,236	8	0	451	11	0
38	Aniline Dye dry .	17	21	2	0	1,095	14	0	157	6	0
39	Soap . . .	1	1	0	18	100	11	0	15	2	0
40	Motor Accessories.	9	12	2	8	566	10	0	199	3	0
41	Scissors . .	3	3	3	0	245	13	0	56	7	0
42	Cycles . .	1	4	0	0	381	0	0	95	4	0
43	Wooden combs .	6	10	0	0	1,365	1	0	341	4	0
44	Grossery . .	1	3	0	0	264	9	0	97	14	0
45	Ginger . .	50	44	0	22	1,012	8	0	253	2	0
46	Sulphate of copper	5	5	2	9	92	8	0	18	8	0
47	Sewing machines .	9	10	3	22	1,147	12	0	245	2	0
48	Indigo colours .	117	102	0	9	15,530	4	0	1,503	6	0
49	Silk and cotton thread.	5	9	3	14	1,206	12	0	159	11	0
50	Aluminium spoons.	3	3	3	0	81	12	0	16	5	0
51	Cigarretes . .	15	27	1	19	3,256	2	0	4,557	11	0
52	Tartaric acid .	5	5	1	27	335	7	0	67	1	0
	Total .	77,736	81,234	1	4½	31,26,471	11	0	12,09,902	1	6

As a result of financial stringency the Extra Assistant Commissioner and Frontier Customs Officer, Chaman, has been replaced by a Naib Tahsildar with effect from the 16th October 1931.

An officer has now been appointed by the Afghan Government on the Border to work as Afghan Border Examiner. The goods exported from India are properly checked by him and certificate is given on each patta to the effect that the goods relating thereto have crossed the Border.

There has been a considerable increase in the figures of export during the year under report as compared to those of the last year. The increase is attributed to more settled conditions in Afghanistan.

Some of the electrical materials belonging to the Afghan Government mentioned in the two previous reports were still lying at Chaman when the year closed. In addition a consignment of cement the property of the Afghan Government was also lying in the Chaman Bazar.

Since the replacement of the Extra Assistant Commissioner holding the office of the Customs Officer by a Naib Tahsildar the work of examining Passports and Rahdaris of persons entering the British territory from Afghanistan has devolved on the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman Sub-Division.

Boilers.—There were 45 working Boilers in Baluchistan of which 35 were passed and certificates issued. Two Military and 1 privately owned boilers were condemned and 6 military and 1 privately owned boilers were not granted certificates, as certain repairs ordered were not completed.

The total number of Boilers on the list on the 31st March 1932 was 52, made up as follows :—

1. In work	35
2. Condemned	3
3. Were not used during the year	7
4. Were not granted certificates as certain repairs were not carried out	7
	52

The general condition of 95 per cent. of the Boilers in Baluchistan was bad. This is chiefly due to the nature of the feed water being hard and containing many impurities as also to negligence on the part of the owners in washing out the boilers.

The total fees realised during the year under report were Rs. 1,375.

The majority of Boilers are very old varying from 20 to 40 years old. Certain privately owned boilers are so old and in such a condition that it has been necessary to restrict their working pressure to nearly half the original figure.

No prosecution under the Indian Boiler Act was made during the year.

Factory.—There were 10 factories in the Agency during the year under report and all of them complied with the provisions of the Indian Factory Act.

Nine minor accidents were reported during the year and in all cases the injured persons received first and medical aids.

Electricity.—There were 12 electrical installations in the Province of which 5 were cinemas.

There were 3 licensees supplying electrical energy to the public in Baluchistan namely :—

(1) The Quetta Electric Supply Co., Ltd.,

(2) The Chaman Electric Supply, Chaman.

(3) The North Western Railway Power Station, Sibi.

All the above installations were inspected periodically by the Inspector and were reported to be in good condition in every respect.

There were three accidents during the year, one fatal and 2 minor. The fatal accident occurred to one "Dawood Shah Baruk" in Quetta. This man for no reason climbed the Quetta Electric Supply Company's pole caught the live mains and was electrocuted. He died on the way to the Hospital.

The total fees realised in connection with issue of licenses to electrical contractors and wiremen and testing of installations etc., during the year amounted to Rs. 1,160.

Mines and Minerals: (*a*) *Asbestos, chromite and coal.*—Coal and chromite were, as before, the only minerals of any commercial importance that were worked, and of which accounts were maintained.

Owing to their being situated in the Kalat State the coal mines **worked** at Mach in the Bolan Pass and those in

the Satakzai Tribal Area near Quetta, remained outside the scope of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, which does not apply to them. However, the provisions of the Act, the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, and the Rules prescribed thereunder were taken as a guide in the working of these mines.

All the coal and chromite mines were worked on mining leases granted by the local Administration.

A license to prospect for coal over an area of 5 square miles in the Quetta Tahsil of the Quetta-Pishin Agency was granted to Mr. Dinshaw Rustomjee of Quetta on the 23rd June 1931 for a period of one year.

The year opened with the following numbers of mining leases in force :—

Mineral.	Number of leases.	Area covered. acres.
(*i*) Asbestos	1	20
(*ii*) Chromite	103	3,303
(*iii*) Coal :—		
(*a*) Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923	29	2,545·70
(*b*) Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923 . . .	12	1,073

No fresh leases were granted during the year.

The notices of surrender tendered by two lease holders and referred to in the last year's report expired during the year and when the year closed the following numbers of mining leases were in force :—

Mineral.	Number of leases.	Area covered. acres.
(*i*) Asbestos	1	20
(*ii*) Chromite	103	3,303
(*iii*) Coal :—		
(*a*) Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923	29	2,545·70
(*b*) Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923 . . .	10	935·80

Two of the three cases of unauthorised coal mining operations mentioned in the last year's report were disposed of during the year. In one case the application of the person concerned for a mining lease was rejected. The other case being of a trivial nature was not proceeded with. The third case was pending when the year came to a close.

The one lease for Asbestos remained in force during the year but was not worked.

The output and export of coal and chromite for the year under report and the year preceding are compared in the table appended below :—

Year.	Coal.	Chromite.
	Tons.	Tons.
(*a*) Output—		
1930-31	15,800·15	25,387·8
1931-32	16,555·5	12,189·12
(*b*) Export—		
1930-31	15,285·5	19,743·18
1931-32	17,422·15	6,311·2

As compared with the previous year the output and export of chromite declined by nearly 50 per cent. and 70 per cent. respectively, while that of coal expanded to some extent. The output and export of coal increased in the case of mines subject to the Indian Mines Act and decreased in the case of mines not so subject.

Although on the whole labour was sufficient yet there was some deficiency at the Baluchistan Chrome Company's mines near Hindubagh in the Zhob Agency and at a coal mine at Shahrig in the Sibi Agency.

An average of 457 adult male persons were employed daily in the coal and chromite mining industry throughout the Province during the year under report. Out of this number 263 persons were employed underground, 76 in open workings and 118 on surface. No children under the age of 13 years or female labourers were employed. The labourers were local men, Punjabis, Mekranis and transborder nomads.

Labour was paid on the contract system based on the quantity of output. The daily wages by this system averaged :—

In Zhob Agency	Re. 1-6.
In Quetta-Pishin Agency . .	As. 12 to Re. 1-4.
In Sibi Agency	As. 12.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 11,544-11 was realised as revenue from mines against Rs. 20,403-12 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the export of chromite ore having been stopped from about the middle of the year. The above noted sum includes Rs. 85 on account of arrears from the last year recovered during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 186-4 on account of rents and royalties due in respect of the year under report was outstanding when the year closed.

On the 5th May 1931 a fatal accident occurred as a result of blasting operations in a chromite mine in lease No. 93/155 of the Baluchistan Chrome Company, limited, near Hindubagh, Zhob Agency, resulting in the death of one man.

A prosecution launched against a foreman of the Baluchistan Chrome Company who was responsible for this fatal accident was compromised.

No accidents were reported from mines not subject to the Indian Mines Act.

Explosives were used to the following extent in the working of both chromite and coal mines subject to the Indian Mines Act:—

Mines.	Gelignite, Lbs.	Blasting powder. Lbs.	Detonators. No.
Chromite Mines . .	2,890	27	12,324
Coal mines . . .	–	25	2
Totals .	2,890	52	12,326

Six safety lamps of the Wolf Pattern were in use at Mian Muhammad Ismail's Coal Mines on the Sor Range Hills in the Quetta-Pishin Agency. Six Safety lamps were also in use at the mines of Mir Surat Khan, Panezai, at Khost, Sibi Agency. No other mines used these lamps.

During November Mr. H. K. Chatterji, Junior Inspector of Mines, inspected 11 working coal mines. No chromite mines were inspected owing to their having been closed but Mr. Chatterji visited Hindubagh and enquired into the fatal accident already referred to.

Mr. Chatterji tested two holders of Sirdar's Certificate for Gas and examined 10 candidates for Sirdar's Certificate. All were declared successful.

The Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan accompanied Mr. Chatterji on his visits of inspection.

No Mining Advisory Board exists in this Province.

The coal mining industry whose output is utilised locally, was unaffected by the prevailing trade depression.

In the case of chromite, however, shortage of demand in European markets resulted in the temporary closure both of the Baluchistan Chrome Company's and the late Khan Bahadur Patel's mine.

All chromite mines ceased working during the first half of August and only one had been re-opened before the year came to a close.

(b) *Natural Petroleum.*—A licence to explore for Natural Petroleum in a tract of about 768 sq. miles in the Sibi Agency was granted to the Burmah Oil Company on the 19th May 1931 for a period of one year.

The Burmah Oil Company's Geologist's visit in January 1931 referred to in the last year's report resulted in agreement being reached regarding most of the major issues but negotiations were still incomplete. The various questions involved were under correspondence when the year closed.

A levy post was maintained throughout the year for the protection of the Company's buildings which, owing to the severe earthquake shocks of August 1931, were reduced to a mass of ruins.

A geological reconnaissance was carried out in the Drajbent Area referred to in the last year's report and in the part of the Sibi Agency including the Khand Sepal Range in an endeavour to obtain further geological information bearing on the Kirta area as well as to assess the prospects of the Drajbent Area.

This work was carried out by Mr. Morrison of the Company's Geological Staff in the last quarter of the last year and the results of his examination of the ground were considered by the Company's Geological Advisors, advantage being taken of Mr. Morrisons' presence in England on leave to discuss very fully with him the bearing of his work on the prospects of obtaining oil in the area examined

It was decided that the Drajbent Area and other neighbouring structures offered no prospects of commercial production of oil and that the Drajbent Prospecting license be allowed to lapse.

(*c*) *Lesser Minerals.*—Lesser minerals, limestone and clay, were extracted to a certain extent in Mekran.

Working of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—A total of thirty five accidents occurred during the year under report. Of this number one resulted in death in a chromite mine of the Baluchistan Chrome Company, Limited, Hindubagh, while all the remainder in temporary disablement, *viz.*, one in the Quetta Railway Shed Workshop and 33 (including one to a minor) in the Quetta Arsenal.

The returns prescribed by the Government of India in their Department of Industries and Labour letter No. L-1189, dated the 7th July 1924, are attached [Appendix XII].

The Baluchistan Chrome Company paid no compensation for the one fatal accident and the case was referred to a jirga.

The Railway Authorities paid Rs. 3 as compensation to the man temporarily disabled. They also paid Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 750 as compensation for two fatal accidents which occurred in 1930.

The Quetta Arsenal paid a sum of Rs. 103-3 as compensation for 32 adults temporarily disabled during the year. No compensation was paid to the temporarily disabled minor as only slight injuries had been received by him.

The Government Bakery, Quetta, paid a sum of Rs. 630 as compensation for a permanent disablement which had occurred in 1930.

The Commissioner in the Quetta-Pishin Agency disposed of one case of award of compensation for a fatal accident which was pending at the close of 1930.

Of five other cases filed in his Court during the year under report 3 were disposed of by him, one transferred to the Collector, Shahjahanpur, and one transferred to the Commissioner in the Kalat Agency. This last named case was also disposed of before the year closed.

The enclosed consolidated statement* prepared from returns submitted by the various factory and mine owners shows that :—

(*a*) the average daily number of persons employed in factories and mines was adults 1,599 against 1,887 in the previous year,

(*b*) the number of accidents resulting in deaths was 1 against 2 in the previous year,

(*c*) the number of accidents resulting in permanent disablement was nil against 1 in the previous year,

(*d*) the number of accidents resulting in temporary disablement was 34 against 29 in the previous year.

5. No deaths and no permanent or temporary disablement occurred from any occupational diseases in any of the factories in Baluchistan.

Judicial.—There has been no change in the system of disposal, of Civil and Criminal suits by regular courts between aliens in Baluchistan residing in Quetta and other urban areas. The particulars of such cases are contained in the Appendices XI and XII. Cases between tribesmen are dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (III of 1901) by Councils of Elders and are not therefore included in this report.

Civil Suits.—4,408 regular suits as against 4,962 in 1930 were instituted during the year. The decrease was mainly in the Quetta-Pishin District.

There was a decrease in the number of applications for execution of decrees which were 4,131 against 4,337 in 1930, but their total value accumulated to a higher figure of Rs. 37,91,387 in the aggregate as against Rs. 11,29,390 in the previous year. There was, however, a remarkable decrease in the realizations which amounted to only 1,35,827 or 3·58 per cent. against 1,33,177 or 11·79 per cent. in 1930. The abnormal decrease in realizations, which occurred mainly in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Zhob Districts, is attributable to the general economic depression and the low prices obtained for land produce.

Civil appeals and applications for revision did not show any appreciable variation. They numbered 335 in

* At appendix XI.

1931 against 382 in 1930. The average duration was 78 days.

Criminal cases.—There was a slight increase in the number of criminal cases instituted during the year 1931 which rose to 4,991 against 4,839 in the previous year. The Sibi District was responsible to a large extent for the increase.

The total number of undertrial prisoners was 6,419 against 6,508 in 1930. Of these 2,060 were acquitted or discharged, 3,726 were convicted, 445 died, escaped or were transferred, while 188 still awaited trial at the close of the year.

Sentences of imprisonment were awarded to 1,329 persons, fines were imposed on 2,979, 25 were punished with whipping and 40 persons were required to furnish security to keep the peace, of whom 10 were made to undergo imprisonment in default of furnishing security.

Capital punishment was awarded to one person only.

Fines to the value of Rs. 20,124 were imposed, of which a sum of Rs. 8,934 was recovered. Sums aggregating Rs. 6,850 were paid by way of compensation.

Registration.—The total number of documents registered during the year 1931 was 872 against 956 during 1930. Out of these, the registration of 16 only was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 5,803 against 6,674 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 2,740 against 3,154.

Two new Joint Stock Companies, *viz.*, "The Quetta Trade Association" and "The Baluchistan Fruit and General Trading Company Limited, Quetta" have been registered during the year 1931-32. The number of Companies at the end of the year was therefore four against two in the preceding year.

The fees realised under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 261 against 78 in the previous year.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners in the Baluchistan Jails was 865·31 against 726 and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy nine prisoners were received during the year against eight thousand two hundred and fourteen in the previous year.

The following tables gives the salient figures for the Jails and Lock-ups in the various districts :—

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	Dieting cost per annum per head.	Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
Quetta District Jail . .	85·25	52	3·78	4·43
Sibi District Jail . .	84·46	50	1·08	1·28
Quetta-Pishin Sub Jail and Lock-ups.	41·09	140	·92	2·24
Sibi Sub Jails and Lock-ups .	42·52	22	..	..
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	4·69	114	..	..
Chagai District . . .	4·82	32	·80	..
Loralai District . . .	124·49	29	·50	·41
Zhob District . . .	73·66	36	3·53	4·79
Central Jail, Mach . .	404·33	56	7·67	1·65
Total for 1931 .	865·31	51·85	17·48	2·02
Total for 1930 .	723	55·23	21·63	2·99

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 1,95,427 against 1,98,003, the cost per head being Rs. 225·65 against Rs. 273·86 in the previous year. This includes the expenditure incurred by removing the Mach Central Jail to Pishin Fort for about three months owing to the damage done to Central Jail buildings at Mach by the earthquakes in the month of August 1931.

During the year under report, one prisoner escaped from Sibi District Jail in March 1931, but was re-captured soon after his escape. One political prisoner in a murder case escaped from the Police custody at Gumbaz in April 1931 and another on 29th September 1931 while working in the garden on the Frontier Road at Harnai in charge of Levies.

The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

On the night of the 27th August 1931, a severe earthquake occurred at Quetta, Sibi and Mach.

At Quetta minor damage was done to all the Jail buildings. The southern wall threatened to fall and had to be demolished and rebuilt. The earthquake created a panic amongst the prisoners who were all taken out of their cells and kept in the open yard in tents for about a fortnight. The tents were hired from the Military authorities, a special Police Guard was requisitioned to watch the main wall by day and night. No prisoner was hurt by the shocks.

At Sibi one of the factory enclosure walls and a portion of the main wall were damaged and had to be rebuilt. Extra Police Guard was posted to watch the main wall from outside during the reconstruction.

At Mach great damage was done to the Jail buildings by the earthquake on the 27th August 1931. The north main wall and many of the partition walls completely collapsed, while several of the barracks and cells, the south main wall and most of the subsidiary buildings were badly damaged. Two warders were killed and one warder and three prisoners injured. The jail was considered uninhabitable and the convicts were removed to Pishin Fort on the 16th September 1931. On the evacuation of the Jail, the M. E. S. authorities immediately took in hand the work of reconstructing the damaged portion. This was completed by the 10th December 1931, when the entire Jail population was brought back from Pishin and the Jail reoccupied.

Eight Political prisoners were received during the year in the Quetta District Jail. Their cases were tried in the Jail by the City Magistrate, Quetta, as it was considered undesirable to take them to Court for trial. All of them were convicted and sent to the Mach Central Jail.

A small factory is attached to each of the District Jails at Quetta and Sibi. In the former chairs are caned, while in the latter Dosuti cloth and blankets are made for prisoners' use.

Factories on a larger scale are maintained in the Central Jail at Mach. The work was discontinued on account of the breaches on the Railway line in July and was resumed in October 1931. Again in August 1931, owing to the earthquakes the factories had to be closed down, as the Jail was removed temporarily to Pishin and the manufacture of all the articles could not be resumed before the

year closed. In spite of these interruptions the results achieved were as shown below :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Cost of manufactured articles disposed of and credited into Treasury	12,486
(*b*) Cost of manufactured articles in stock on the 31st December 1931	2,285
(*c*) Value of outstanding bills	59
Total .	14,830

The total outlay on raw materials including all incidental expenses was Rs. 13,208. The balance of raw material in hand on the 31st December 1931 was Rs. 4,371.

The articles manufactured in the Jail are Durries—(Plain, striped, granite pattern, floral and tapestry), Dosuti and Garah Dusters, Niwar of all sorts, thread used in Government Offices, silken and cotton cloth, cotton ropes, etc.

Excise.—The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles as it stood in 1931-32 is compared below with that in 1930-31 :—

Description.	1930-31.	1931-32.
1. Country spirits and country fermented liquors :—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	46	43
(*b*) Outstill spirits	–	–
2. Fermented spirits and foreign fermented liquors :—		
(*a*) Off the premises	26	27
(*b*) On the premises	2	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
3. Opium including poppy heads . . .	32	31
4. Drugs other than opium :—		
(*a*) Bhang and Charas	40	39
(*b*) Ganja	36	35

For details see Appendix XVII.

The consumption for 1930-31 and 1931-32 is compared in the following table :—

Description.	1930-31 Imperial gallons.	1931-32 Imperial gallons.
1. Country liquor :—		
Distillery spirits . .	26,607·40	25,774·3
2. Foreign liquors :—		
(a) Wines	3,015	1,873
(b) Spirits (imported) .	10,242	6,885
(c) Spirits (made in India)	...	14
(d) Rum (imported) . .	346	112
(e) Rum (made in India) .	2,273	1,240*
Total .	15,876	10,124
3. Fermented liquors (beer) :—		
(a) Indian-made . .	1,03,195	1,16,372
(b) Imported . . .	78,878	74,005
Total .	1,82,073	1,90,377
4. Opium issued from the Quetta Treasury :—		
(a) In British Area (in seers) .	596	600
(b) In Kalat State (in seers) .	90	63
5. Bhang in seers :—		
(a) In British area . . .	1,010·09	857·72
(b) In Kalat State . .	8·00	20·00
6. Charas in seers :—		
(a) In British area . . .	1,306·58	1,323·32
(b) In Kalat State . .	216·50	196·00
7. Ganja in seers . . .	3·48	2·67

Charas and opium are smuggled from Afghanistan while contraband country liquor and Bhang are procured from the Kalat State. During the year under report the following cases of smuggling were detected :—

Quetta-Pishin—

Charas 1

Sibi—

Charas 1

Country liquor 1

Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District—

Country liquor 1

Chagai—

Opium 1

* Includes 955 gallons imported by troops from United Provinces and 240 gallons supplied to Troops by Quetta Distillery.

Details of opium, charas and liquor so smuggled are :—

Opium from Afghanistan	Two seers and ten tolas.
Charas from Afghanistan	46 tolas.
Liquor from Kalat State	Four bottles.

During the year under report the following cases of illicit cultivation of hemp and illicit possession and sale of excisable articles were detected :—

Quetta-Pishin.	
Illicit sale of charas	5
Illegal possession and sale of opium	1
Loralai—	
Illegal possession of Charas	1
Illicit cultivation and possession of bhang	1

Two chandu dens were raided at Quetta during the year. Seven persons were arrested; out of which 6 were convicted. The evil persists at Quetta but smokers generally evade arrest by restricting their number in smoking dens to two at a time.

Five cases of illicit distillation all in the Gurkha lines at Quetta were detected during the year under report. In all 5 persons were sent up for trial and sentenced.

The measures taken during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 in respect of sale of opium and charas as enumerated in the report for the year 1928-29 coupled with the strict watch kept over the movements of smugglers by the Excise Department continued to meet with success in substituting the use of licit for illicit drugs.

There was no change in the rates of duty of opium, hemp drugs and liquors or the selling prices except that the duty on Indian-made foreign spirits was raised to Rs. 24-6 from Rs. 24 per London Proof gallon with effect from 1st November 1931.

The total gross income under Excise and opium amounted to Rs. 6,01,436 against Rs. 5,83,945 in 1930-31. This is inclusive of Rs. 25,537 realised by book transfer on account of duty on Indian-made foreign liquor (Rosa rum) imported from the United Provinces during the year under report and on whisky and beer imported from Punjab

during 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32. The details of income are given in the sub-joined statement:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
1. Country liquor	3,53,623	3,46,206
2. Foreign liquors:—		
(a) Malt liquors	54,135	86,804
(b) Spirits	49,304*	48,629
3. Opium	61,661	60,605
4. Hemp drugs	65,099	59,005
5. Fines and forfeitures . .	123	186
6. Miscellaneous	...	1
	5,83,945	6,01,436

The gross expenditure was:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
(a) Refunds	210	2,132
(b) Cost price of opium . .	14,835	12,308
(c) Other expenses	49,314	29,358
Total .	64,359	43,798
Net income .	5,19,586	5,57,638

The following statistics will be found in Appendices:—

(1) Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.

(2) Provincial forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.

(3) Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

(4) Statement showing the financial result of the New Abkari System introduced in 1909-10.

(5) Statement showing the consumption of opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1931-32.

* Includes Rs. 24,638 realised by book transfer on account of duty on Rosa rum imported from the United Provinces.

Salt.—During the year under review no change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

The revenue from local salt stood at Rs. 50 as compared to Rs. 110 for the last year. No direct expenditure was incurred under this head.

Receipts.—The gross receipts for the year 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 20,17,276 against Rs. 22,12,307 during 1930-31, a decrease of Rs. 1,95,031 as compared with the last year's figures. The increase stands distributed over various heads, the principal among them being:—

	Rs.
Taxes on Income	59,036
Excise	2,064
Administration of Justice	4,077
Education	5,520
Miscellaneous Department	2,746

The principal decreases are:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,47,373
Stamps	33,446
Works for which capital accounts are kept	15,078
Interest	2,257
Jails and convict settlements	2,849
Civil Works	14,140
Miscellaneous	52,860

The main sources of income were "Taxes on Income", "Land Revenue", "Excise" and "Stamps" which contributed 10·9, 36·1, 28·9 and 7·7 per cent. respectively of the total revenue.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 96,65,704 against Rs. 1,12,01,830 for the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 15,36,126. The decrease is spread over most of the account heads, but mainly the following:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	56,779
Excise	22,020
General Administration	36,850
Jails and Convict Settlements (Voted)	62,300
Police (Voted)	1,69,094
Political	1,52,104
Frontier Watch and Ward	3,25,918
Medical and Public Health (Voted)	1,19,730
Miscellaneous (Voted)	40,924
Interest on other obligations	23,151
Frontier Watch and Ward Works	4,01,183

On the increase side noticeable items are:—

Interest on ordinary debt	1,59,065
Superannuation allowances and Pensions .	25,458

The figures under certain heads especially Civil Works, Irrigation, Jails and Convict Settlements, Medical and Public Health, Interest on other obligations will undergo a considerable change after the exchange accounts for March (final) from the Controller of Military Accounts, Baluchistan District have been amalgamated by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and final accounts furnished.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure, together with the percentage of the total represented by each:—

1. Frontier Watch and Ward	27·1
2. Political	15·2
3. Police	11·9
4. Frontier Watch and Ward Works . . .	7·8
5. Civil Works	7·2
6. Irrigation Works (Voted)	3·4
7. Land Revenue	3·4
8. Interest on ordinary debts	4·07
9. Education	3·5
10. Medical and Public Health	2·9
11. Miscellaneous	2·4
12. Jails and convict settlements	2·06
13. General Administration	1·3
14. Other petty heads	7·77

Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices XXV and XXVI.

Veterinary.—The Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department remained on tour for 74 days during the year under report. During this period he visited all the Veterinary Dispensaries and Stallion Stands in the Province. He acted as a member of the Judging Committee at Sibi Horse Show and supervised the work of the Sibi Cattle Show held in February 1932. No horse show was held at Quetta during the year under report.

As in 1930-31 ten dispensaries were maintained throughout the year.

The proposals for opening additional dispensaries had to be abandoned owing to financial stringency.

The total number of cases treated was 23,837 against 23,124 in the precěding year, and increase of 713. In addition to this the owners of 3,520 animals which could not be brought to the Dispensaries were supplied with medicines and were given medical advice. 275 castrations were performed during the year against 165 in the previous year.

The number of villages visited by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was 264 against 445 in the preceding year. During these tours they treated 42,993 animals for contagious and 930 for non-contagious diseases besides performing 79 castrations. Corresponding figures for the previous years were 56,317 for contagious diseases, 1,084 for non-contagious and 117 castrations.

There were 42,993 seizures and 4,197 deaths from contagious diseases during the year against 56,317 seizures and 7,479 deaths in the previous year.

Horse and cattle show.—Only one horse and cattle show was held at Sibi and that in February 1932. In the horse show 591 animals were exhibited against 378 in the previous year. The show proved a great success. The young stock exhibited this year, were of much better stamp than those exhibited in the previous years and nearly all of them were the produce of our Provincial Stallions.

Horse Breeding Operations.—The number of the stallions decreased during the year under report from 10 to 9. A stallion " Kalat Arab " was presented to Wadera Nazar Khan Khosa of Manjipur (Nasirabad).

No further stallions were purchased on account of financial stringency.

The total number of mares covered during the year was 312 against 449 in the preceding year.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 76,165 against Rs. 74,080 in the previous year.

Medical.—The appointment of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held by Lieut.-Col. R. F. D. MacGregor, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.P.E.,

I.M.S., from the 1st January 1931 to the 29th March 1931 and by Lieut.-Col. A. N. Dickson, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., I.M.S., from the 30th March to 31st December 1931.

The total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries working during the year was 48 as against 50 in the preceding year. Two dispensaries, *viz.*, Kach and Police Dispensary at Quetta were closed during the year.

The classification of the Dispensaries is as follows :—

1. Government	30
2. State Special	2
3. Local Fund	1
4. Private aided (Dufferin Fund)	3
5. Private Non-aided	4
6. Railway	8
	48

The report on the working of the Medical Institutions in the Province shows an increase of 36,111 in the number of all classes of patients which is satisfactory considering the large exodus of people from Baluchistan on account of the earthquakes in August and September.

The Church Mission Society Hospitals continued to do good work.

Anti-rabic treatment was given to seventy patients against thirty in the previous year and amongst those treated no case of hydrophobia was reported.

The total number of operations performed was 15,868.

There were 40 cases of small-pox (of which three proved fatal) a decrease of 54 as compared with 1930 the number of persons vaccinated was 18,249 against 28,949 in the previous year.

The Laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital at Quetta proved very useful as before.

In the X-ray Department 852 Skiagrams were taken against 721 in 1930. 145 patients entailing 954 sittings received X-ray and electric treatment.

The work of Medical Department and medical arrangements generally were satisfactory.

Police Strength and cost.—The strength and cost of the Police were as follows :—

	1930.		1931.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin District including Nushki, Bolan and Sibi .	1,628	8,34,930	1,622	7,65,965
Zhob-Loralai . .	694	3,78,820	705	3,09,821
Total .	2,322	12,13,750	2,327	10,75,786

The decrease of Rs. 1,37,964 is mainly due to the imposition of 12½ and 10 per cent. cut on compensatory allowances and pay respectively. It is also due in part to reduction of establishment as a retrenchment measure and non-drawal of clothing allowance.

Additional Police.—The number of additional Police employed during the year was 24 against 224 during the previous year. The temporary police force numbering 200 men entertained as a precautionary measure against raids was disbanded.

Crimes.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 3,408 against 3,720 in the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

District.	1930.	1931.	Class VI 1931.
Quetta-Pishin . . .	3,070	2,947	2,313
Sibi	182	93	14
Loralai	179	168	135
Zhob	194	101	44
Kalat (Bolan) . . .	66	84	18
Chagai	29	15	4
Total .	3,720	3,408	2,528

Eliminating 2,528 cases in class VI (petty offences and public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases in class I-V (offences under the Indian Penal Code) totalled 880 against 927 in the preceding year.

The subjoined table gives the result of the Police working during the year under report :—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	2,947	2,410	85	2,881	2 472	85	49,499	17,345	35
Sibi	93	35	38	59	41	69	2,638	922	35
Zhob-Loralai	269	219	81	337	273	81	5,665	1,207	21
Kalat	84	34	40	53	39	74	6,429	499	8
Chagai	15	6	40	10	7	70	654	196	30
1931	3,408	2,704	71	3,340	2,832	85	64,885	20,169	31
1930	3,736	3,023	81	3,910	3,344	86	1,38,806	62,342	45

Health.—The total number of men admitted into the hospitals during the course of the year was 1,879 against 1,958 in the previous year, which gives daily average of 5·15.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted was 1·76 against 1·68 in the previous year.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 7 and 115 against 11 and 116 in the previous year. The number of men dismissed was 18 compared with 29 in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 642 were paid to 55 men during the year under report.

Denomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the force was 18 and 82 as against 18 and 81 in the previous year.

Education.—Literacy in the force remained at 21 per cent. as before.

Shortage of officers and men.—The number of vacancies among Head Constables and Constables at the close of the year was 4 and 5 respectively.

Conduct and Discipline.—The general conduct and discipline of the force was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—As in the past no difficulty was experienced in recruiting.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1931-32 as compared with the preceding year was 77·94 against 76·92 in the lower ranks; 63·43 against 64·49 in appointments of Vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120; 42·77 against 39·24 in appointments of Junior Assistants including Sub-Treasurers, and Sub-Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120; 27·87 against 30·77 in appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to 175 and 42·57 against 33·33 on pay varying from Rs. 250 to 350 per mensem.

Income-Tax.—A comprehensive statement showing details of income-tax in Baluchistan is appended to this Report, *vide* Appendix XXX.

Census.—The Census of the Province was carried out in 1930-31. For purposes of Census the whole Province was divided as before into (*a*) Regular Areas and (*b*) Tribal Areas. The Regular Areas were censused synchronously on the 26th February 1931, on the standard form as in the rest of India. The Census in the Tribal Areas was non-synchronous and was conducted on a modified form except in Kharan where through the willing co-operation of the Kharan Chief the Census was taken in full detail of the Standard Form.

The total population of the province including the Native States was 868,617 persons showing an increase of 8·6 per cent. for the whole province and an increase of 10·2 per cent. for the Districts under direct British Administration and 6·9 per cent. for States. The increases are mainly due to the absence of influenza outbreak and famine which caused serious devastation during the preceding decade. A summary of the population statistics will be found in Appendix XXXI.

A Census of live-stock was also taken *Pari Passu* with the Census of the population and disclosed increases under all classes excepting horses, mules and she-camels. The decreases were apparently due to the fluctuations in the number of Government owned animals and partly to the

set back horse-breeding has received by the introduction of mechanical transport.

A summary of the results of the live-stock Census is given below :—

Live Stock.	Total for the province including Government owned animals.	Total for the province excluding Government owned animals.
Bullocks	152,785	152,641
Cows . . .	107,084	106,873
Young Stock . . .	54,568	54,513
Buffaloes	6,324	6,129
Sheep	1,347,591	1,347,591
Goats	936,014	936,014
Horses	6,494	5,449
Mares	9,344	8,810
Young Stock . . .	1,792	1,790
Donkeys	68,047	68,037
Mules	5,303	367
Camels	43,604	42,589
She-camels . . .	62,222	62,222
Ploughs	80,335	80,326
Carts	17,877	16,516

Gazetteers.—Under the orders of the Government of India the work of the revision of the District Gazetteers was discontinued owing to financial stringency and only a village register was compiled for the use of the local Administration.

Cost of Census 1931-32.—The total cost of the Census during the year 1931-32, was Rs. 55,443-5 against Rs. 53,078-0-7, for the corresponding year of the Census of 1921.

M. E. RAE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner
in Baluchistan.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1931-32.

I.—Administration.

(*a*) Excluding Railway works generally, and Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil, the administration of all public works including other irrigation is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army-in-India, who also performs the duties of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held during the year by Brigadier W. H. Evans, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., up to September 1931 and by Brigadier C. H. Haswell, C.I.E., onwards.

(*b*) Engineering works in the Province were inspected during the year, by the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Head Quarters.

II.—Buildings and Roads.

(1) *Executive.*—All works in connection with buildings and roads are carried out by the Military Engineering Services under the Chief Engineer, except in a few outlying areas, where the work is executed by Political Officers.

Departmental charges are credited to the Military Engineering Services at the rate of 21½ per cent. for Establishment, 1½ per cent. for audit and 1½ per cent. for Tools and plant.

(2) *General.*—There were very severe earthquakes during the autumn, which did considerable damage to both buildings and roads. The damage was made good partly from within the existing grants and partly from additional grants received from the Government of India.

(3) *Civil Works 41 and XXX-Revenues.*—(*a*) The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 48,183 as compared with Rs. 62,577 for the previous year.

(*b*) No Major Work was in progress during the year.

(*c*) The table in Appendix 'A' indicates (for the previous and the current year), the capital value of the buildings, water supplies, and electrical installations, maintained, and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance including operation of Installations.

(*d*) Owing to financial stringency no work was considered by the Government of India, during the year.

(4) *Frontier Watch and Ward.*—(*a*) The following major works was in progress during the year :—

(*i*) Construction of a Militia Post at Toi Dirga. Amount of estimate—Rs. 62,480.

Before the final bills were paid and completion reports submitted, certain additional work was found essential which was done during the year. Owing to financial stringency the amount of this work could not be paid during the year and is being paid during 1932-33.

(*b*) The table in Appendix 'B' furnishes information regarding minor works and maintenance of buildings.

(*c*) Owing to financial stringency no work was considered by the Government of India during the year.

(*d*) The expenditure on maintenance of roads is divided between the Heads 29-A and 50—M.E.S. The grants (minor works and maintenance) were decreased to Rs. 5,58,551 against Rs. 6,50,000 under 29-A and the grant under 50—M. E. S. was Rs. 3,00,000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,54,000 approximately under 29-A and to Rs. 3,00,000 approximately under 50—M. E. S. The control is centralized in the Chief Engineer. A list of the roads maintained is given in Appendix "C".

(*e*) The more important improvements carried during the year were :—

(*i*) Realignment at various portions Quetta-Ziarat Road, resulting in the road being now fit for two way traffic.

(*ii*) Reconstruction of a portion of the Bolan Road carried away by floods near mile 30.

(*iii*) Making good damages caused by the earthquake to Bolan Road, including a complete diversion between mile 68 to 73 to the other bank of the river.

(*iv*) The Khojak Road was showing signs of breaking up under traffic and it was decided to metal and tar the road as funds become available. A start was made with miles $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 which includes 700 ft. of realignment, the work included soling. Tarring was done with Colas.

(*v*) Miles 6-8 Khojak Road which were soft were soled by a width of 17′. Also Miles $13\frac{1}{2}$-14 and $21\frac{1}{2}$-$23\frac{3}{4}$ were soled.

(*vi*) Crated boulders protective works against floods were put in at mile 72 Speraragha Road and at mile 100 on to Pishin-Khanozai Road.

(*vii*) The Circular Road Loralai-Rakhni (the Dera Ghazi Khan Road), Barkhan-Lassezai, Hosri-Gumbaz, Duki-Loralai was completed by the opening of the sections Barkhan-Lassezai (14 miles), Massezai-Hosri (16 miles). An extension from Lassezai to the Tahsil of Kohlu (12 miles) was also made.

The work included very heavy hill cutting over the Kishk Hill involving a rise of 250 ft. in 1 mile, and a drop of 900 ft. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and blasting a road through the Shpelai Tangi for 2/3 miles.

(*viii*) The Duki-Gumbaz Road was realigned for 1 mile so as to take it out of " pat " land on to stony ground.

(*ix*) The Gumbaz-Hosri Road (17 miles) was entirely realigned for the same purpose.

(*x*) Extensive widening was done on the Loralai-Harnai Road, by cutting in rock and building galleries between miles 36 and 38 of the hill section.

(*xi*) Certain realignments to cut out railway crossings were carried out, and a crated causeway put in the Nullah bed near Badinzai.

(*xii*) Extension of the Fort Sandeman-Surkach Road Shaighalu.

(*xiii*) Improvements to the Hosri-Kohlu Road.

(*xiv*) Improvements to the Fort Sandeman-Sambaza Road.

(*xv*) Realignment at mile 13/14 of Harnai-Loralai Road.

(*xvi*) Improvements to the Station Road at Fort Sandeman.

III.—Irrigation.

1. *Executive.*—Irrigation works, except in the Nasirabad Tahsil, are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department, under the administrative control of the Secretary, Public Works Department, and the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works and Irrigation, and under the executive control of the Executive Engineer and the Assistant Executive Engineer, who hold charge of the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai-Zhob Irrigation respectively.

2. *Non-productive Irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, Heads XIII and 16.*—(*a*) The length of open canals was the same as for *previous year, *viz.*, 80·5 miles (9 miles canals and 71·5 miles distributaries). A further length of 12·60 miles of concrete lined water channels (*viz.*, Zandra ·44 miles, Nushki 2·72 miles and Siliaza 9·44 miles) was also maintained during the year.

	Main Lines.	Distributaries.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Nari	2½	12	14·5
Khushdil Khan	1½	26	27·5
Shebo	5	19	24
Shebo-Feeder	...	14·5	14·5
Total . .	9	71·5	80·5

(*b*) The capital outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 38,36,675.

(*c*) Work was in progress on the subject of improving the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal systems, estimated

* The correct figures for the previous year is 80·5 miles. 94·5 miles shown is incorrect owing to Shebo-Feeder having been wrongly taken under K. K. Canal and shown separately as well.

to cost Rs. 5,00,000. The project consists of the following works :—

(*i*) Surkhab Weir and Feeder.

(*ii*) Pumping installation at Malezai on the Pishin Lora.

(*iii*) Remodelling and lining Khushdil Khan Distributary.

(*iv*) Constructing and lining Shebo-Feeder *ex*-Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

Expenditure incurred on the project, during 1931-32, was Rs. 1,51,564, and total expenditure to the end of 1931-32 was Rs. 4,92,622.

(*d*) The expenditure on minor works on the existing canals amounted to Rs. 15,757.

(*e*) *Rabi 1930-31 (sown in 1930 and harvested in 1931) and Kharif 1931.*—The seasons were on the whole favourable for agricultural operations. The winter rains on which the irrigation largely depends were better than the previous year, evenly distributed and beneficial for standing crops. These rains resulted in very good supply for the Khushdil Khan Lake. The gauge reading was 36·07 feet on the 13th April 1931 and has beaten the record of the past 50 years. Last year it was 35·5′ on 16th April 1930, *i.e.*, 7″ lower than this year. In the Nari canal zone, the rainfall was deficient, which resulted in decrease of irrigated lands by 2,056 acres from that of last year.

(*f*) The annexed table indicates the area irrigated :—

Particulars.	Area of the 3 years ending.		During.	
	1927-28. Acres.	1930-31. Acres.	1930-31. Acres.	1931-32. Acres.
Khushdil Khan canals .	2,777	2,573	2,760	3,551
Shebo Canals . . .	415	466	1,398	1,398
Nari Canals . . .	19,127	18,905	18,115	16,059
Total .	22,319	21,944	22,273	21,008

There was a decrease of 1,265 acres, which is mainly due to deficient supply in Nari Canals.

(*g*) The annexed table indicates the areas of the principal crops irrigated :—

Particulars.	Rabi 1930-31. Kharif 1931.			Rabi 1929-30. Kharif 1930.			+Increase or —Decrease.		
	K. K.	Shebo.	Nari.	K. K.	Shebo.	Nari.	K. K.	Shebo.	Nari.
Rabi.									
Wheat . .	2,913	1,193	8,689	2,281	1,067	10,629	+632	+126	—1,940
Barley . .	229	20	172	161	23	206	+68	—3	—34
Miscellaneous .	..	..	235	..	8	242	..	—8	—7
Total .	3,142	1,213	9,096	2,442	1,098	11,077	+700	+115	—1,981
Kharif.									
Til . .	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	+8
Lucern . .	13	1	...	4	1	..	+9	..	..
Palezat . .	297	174	71	231	299	..	+66	—125	+71
Indian Corn .	99	10	4,728	..	..	6,679	+99	+10	—1,951
Miscellaneous .	..	..	85	83	..	359	—83	..	—274
Miscellaneous-Chetri.	..	..	2,071	..	..	..	..	..	+2,071
Total .	409	185	6,963	318	300	7,038	+91	—115	—75
Total for the year.	3,551	1,398	16,059	2,760	1,398	18,115	+791	..	—2,056

(*h*) *Remissions.*—The areas on which the irrigation charges were remitted was 7,859 acres as compared with 7,334 acres in 1930-31. Of this 1,252 acres are on account of permanent muafi in Kurk village on the Nari Canals.

The area of crops which actually failed either wholly or partially, therefore amounted to 6,607 acres or 31·4 per cent. of the area sown, as compared with 21·4 per cent. in 1930-31. This was due to bad germination and deficient supply of water in Nari Canals.

(*i*) The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the Kharif season of 1931 and the Rabi season of 1930-31 :—

Particulars.	Average of the 3 years ending.		During the year.	
	1927-28.	1930-31.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts . . .	51,245	62,534	53,379	38,887
Working Expenses . .	49,055	38,879	45,290	47,900
Net Revenue . . .	2,190	23,655	8,089	9,013
Percentage on capital outlay	0·07	0·65	·22	0·2

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 2·7.

A sum of Rs. 2,025-4 remained unrealised on Khushdil Khan canals at the end of the year.

(*j*) The annexed table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated :—

Particulars.	Area irrigated average of 1929-30 to 1931-32.	Maintenance and repairs including extensions and improvements inclusive of establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of 3 years 1929-30 to 1931-32.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of 3 years 1929-30 to 1931-32.	Rate per acre irrigated.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unproductive Works.					
Khushdil Khan . .	2,847	24,615	8·6	4,424	1·6
Shebo . . .	932	7,907	8·1	2,117	2·3
Nari	17,888	9,851	·55	2,275	·13
Total .	21,667	42,373	1·99	8,816	·41

(*k*) The estimated value of the crops matured amounted to Rs. 2,40,260 against Rs. 3,68,177 in the previous year which after paying canal revenue, amounting to Rs.

38,887, left a sum of Rs. 2,01,373 for the agriculturists. The detail of produce according to canals is given below :—

Name of Canal.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
Khushdil Khan	90,022	56,170
Shebo	35,477	27,439
Nari	2,42,678	1,56,651
Total .	3,68,177	2,40,260
Revenue paid	53,379	38,887
Net for the Zamindars . . .	3,14,798	2,01,373

3. *Non-productive works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept, Heads XIV and 15.*—(*a*) The work of improving Siliaza perennial supply at Fort Sandeman and Apozai by means of a lined channel commenced in 1929-30, was completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 1,10,285.

(*b*) The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 43,407. Establishment and other charges, including maintenance, amounted to Rs. 76,857. The minor works carried out consisted mainly of the following :—

(1) Gauging of rivers and observations of springs and karezes, etc.

(2) Surveys and investigations in connection with development of irrigation in Baluchistan.

(3) Various improvements to Irrigation channels at Fort Sandeman.

(4) Construction of Irrigation Buildings at Fort Sandeman.

(5) Improvements to Manah Dam (near Ziarat).

(6) Minor village scheme.

(7) Village to village surveys for Irrigation possibilities in Loralai and Zhob Agencies.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 2,144 was realised from major head XIV Revenue, Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.

(*d*) Surveys, plans and estimates for the following projects were completed during the year :—

(1) A project for ensuring the water supply of Quetta and vicinity.

This scheme has been shelved for the present owing to financial stringency.

(2) Kuni Storage Reservoir and Canals Project near Vitakri.

(3) Badenzai (Zhob River) Weir and Canals Project (near Fort Sandeman).

(4) Fort Sandeman Storage Reservoir and Canal Project.

(5) Surkhab Delay Action Reservoir Project (near Pishin).

(6) The Killa Saifulla (Zhob) Diversion Weir, Balancing Tank, and Canals Project.

(7) Ziarat Storage Reservoir Project.

(8) Haiderzai (Zhob) Delay Action Reservoir, Balancing Tank and Canals Project.

(9) Kapip Delay Action Reservoir (near Fort Sandeman).

(10) Improvements to the Fort Sandeman Domestic Water Supply.

There are various other schemes for which preliminary investigations were made but for which detailed surveys were not put in hand, owing either to financial stringency or for political reasons.

4. The following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from other than the Baluchistan Irrigation Budget funds :—

(1) Proper maintenance of distribution of water from Lehri Khanwah for Kalat State.

(2) Maintenance of Barnes Karez in Quetta for the Civil Department.

(3) Nar Nullah works for Quetta Cantonment.

(4) Maintenance of Pishin water course for the Civil Department.

(5) Gauging supplies of Zhob river for the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province.

(6) Maintenance of Fort Sandeman band from head 41—Civil Works—Central.

(7) Gauging springs at Mach for the Civil Department.

(8) Lloyd Barrage works in the Nasirabad Tahsil, Baluchistan, consisting of sub-rectangulation and construction of water courses on behalf of Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, Sind Irrigation Department.

5. *Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil.*—In this area, the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department and water is supplied through distributaries *ex* the Desert and Begari Canals.

Desert Canal System.

1. *General.*—This canal runs approximately along the border between Baluchistan and Sind and irrigates Baluchistan lands to the north of its length.

2. *Distributaries.*—The following distributaries irrigate lands in Baluchistan territory :—

The right bank of Desert Canal from approximately mile 46 to mile 68.

The right bank of Frontier Rajwah.

The Manuti Rajwah.

The Uch Rajwah.

3. *Desert Canal New Head.*—The New Head to Desert Canal was cleared in a central width of 15 feet only in a length of 7 miles from the junction point. In March 1931, due to the unstable conditions at the old head of the Desert Canal, it was proposed to use the New Head Desert Canal for feeding the Desert Canal System. Subsequently by the middle of May 1931, the positions at both the heads (New and Old) were reconsidered and it was decided to use the Old Head of the Desert Canal as a feeder channel for the Desert Canal System, the New Head being solely used for feeding the Adiowah.

The New Head was opened on the 15th June 1931 and ceased flowing on the 26th September 1931 corresponding to 7·2 feet of Bukkur.

Old Head Desert Canal.—Owing to erosion at the New Head of the Desert Canal being continuous, the old Head was used as a feeder channel for the Desert Canal System. The bed of this head was cleared to 1·5 feet at Bukkur.

The canal was opened on 3rd June 1931 and the water reached the tail on the 5th June.

There was no erosion at the mouth of the Old Head.

Rotations.—As the supply in the beginning of the season and during September 1931 was not upto requirements, internal rotations were resorted to along the Desert Canal. During the two months of July and August, the river being steady greatly assisted the supply in the Desert Canal.

Karia rotations were in force along Uch Rajwah and other Distributaries.

The regulating gates along the karias *ex*-Uch were operated very satisfactorily and minor complaints of deficiency here and there were also instantly remedied.

Breaches.—No breach occurred in the main canal.

Crops.—The Kharif crops have been fair and so have the Rabi.

Begari Canal.

General.—The New Cut Begari Canal worked extremely well during the Abkalani under report and carried discharge much in excess of the requirements.

Due to the main currents of the river having receded from the head of the New Cut, the length of the channel has increased from 20 to 60 takis resulting in a little lower level of water being obtained at the head of the Regulator, but on the other hand it will be advantageous in getting the Down Stream Supply. This new length of the channel has been canalized.

Breaches.—There was no breach in the banks of the New Cut.

The canal was opened on 1st June 1931 with Bukkur reading 7-8 feet and was artificially closed on 15th December 1931. The water supply had been very good throughout.

Rotations.—Karia rotations were not put in force in the upper reaches; but in the lower reaches gate rotations were found to be necessary due to non-silt clearance in this reach

of Begari Canal and also to improve the supply in Idan and Sirwah. The gate rotations were in force from 1st July to the end of Abkalani.

Breaches.—Two breaches occurred in the lower part of the Begari, which were closed, without any damage to canals works, etc.

Crops.—The Kharif crops have been excellent and the prospects of Rabi are also very good.

Khirtar Canal, ex-*Lloyd Barrage System.*

The work which was being executed by the Barrage Authorities has been completed and these canals have commenced from January 1932. The work of sub-rectangulation and construction of water course in the area of the Nasirabad Tahsil, Baluchistan, which is commanded by the Khirtar Canal, was commenced by the Baluchistan Irrigation Department during this year, the cost in the first instance being borne by the Government of Bombay. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,53,361. including Rs. 23,666 on account of supervision charges. The work will be completed in 1932-33.

IV.—North Western Railway, Quetta Division, Administrative Report.

General.—The route mileage is 729·24 miles Broad Gauge. The decrease is due to the closing down of the section from Nokkundi to Zahidan.

173·84 miles Narrow Gauge.

Permanent way.—40·04 miles of sleepers (Through Renewal) and 11 miles of wooden sleepers and 3 miles of steel sleepers (Casual Renewals) in Broad Gauge Line and 6¼ miles of wooden sleepers (Casual Renewals) in Narrow Gauge and 1·010 miles of Yard Renewals (Rails and Sleepers) were renewed during the year 1931-32.

Improvements in operation and service.—(*a*) Important works completed during the year 1931-32:—

(1) Providing a triangle at Spezand Station.

(2) Providing extra protection works between miles 63/16½ and 107/7-8 on Putt Section.

(3) Providing a tube-well and Pumping Installation at Alozai on Zhob Valley Railway.

(4) Providing Ammunition Siding at Quetta Cantonment.

(5) Providing siding to the New Camp Equipment Stores outside the Arsenal at Quetta Cantonment.

(6) Conversion of Power Load to Electrical Drive at Quetta.

(7) Providing Heavy Repair Shop Siding at Quetta Cantonment.

(8) Garm-Ab Scheme work for arranging water supply for Abigum.

(*b*) The following important works were taken in hand during the year and were nearing completion on 31st March 1932 :—

(1) Watering arrangements on Zhob Valley Railway at 5 stations, namely :—(1) Alozai, (2) Badinzai, (3) Shinkai, (4) Simzai and (5) Fort Sandeman.

(2) Earthquake damages.

Restoration and replacement of works necessary in connection therewith—

(*a*) Rebuilding Railway Dispensary at Mach.

(*b*) Arrangements for water supply at Mach.

(*c*) Sari Bolan Scheme of laying of pipe line from Hirok to the Springs.

Flood damages.—Floods during the year under report were abnormal.

The following are the important :—

On Sind Pishin Section.

(1) On 25th July 1931 at 6 hours, between Baberkachh and Spintangi, due to heavy rain a boulder slipped from the hill and obstructing the track at mileage 28/7-8. The stone was broken and through communication restored at 7-30 hours on the same day. Train 491-Up suffered 50 minutes detention on this account. The cost of damage to Permanent way was nil.

(2) On 29th August 1931 at 4-30 hours, between Hurnai and Nakas, in consequence of heavy rain, railway line at diversion mile 58/22 to 59/1 was washed away and track breached due to heavy flow of water. Repair work was immediately taken in hand after water subsided. The Railway Line was repaired and through communication restored on the same day. There was no detention to trains on this account. The cost of damages to Permanent Way was Rs. 20 only.

On Zhob Valley Railway.

There were many breaches on this section of Division. The following are the important :—

(1) On 11th May 1931 due to heavy rain at 22 hours the Railway line, between Simzai and Alozai breached at several places, and dips were overflooded and silted and track damaged. Repair work was taken in hand immediately after water subsided and communication was restored at 13 hours on 14th May 1931. 499-Up Mixed did not run between Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman on 12th, 13th and 14th May 1931 and 500-Down Mixed did not run between Fort Sandeman and Killa Saifulla on 11th, 12th and 13th May 1931. Dips Nos. 73, 74 and 76 overflooded and silted up and banks washed away in several places between Shinkai and Simzai. Cost of damages to Permanent Way was Rs. 350. Railway Line between Alozai and Shinkai breached on 12th May 1932 at mileages 104/2-3 and 111/7-9. The cost of damages to Permanent Way was Rs. 250.

(2) On 11th May 1931 at 19 hours. In consequence of heavy rain line between Fort Sandeman and Simzai breached at several places. Dip No. 97 got badly silted up and cribs of bridge 1297 were washed away. Repair work was taken in hand immediately when water subsided. Line repaired and through communication restored at 15 hours on 14th May 1931. The cost of damage was Rs. 500.

499-Up did not run between Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman on 12th, 13th and 14th May 1931.

500-Down did not run between Fort Sandeman and Killa Saifulla on 11th, 12th and 13th May 1931.

(3) On 4th August 1931 at 24 hours between Simzai and Mina Bazar and at 20-36 hours between Mina Bazar and Fort Sandeman on the same day, in consequence of heavy rain dips at mileages 148/3-6 and 173 to 169 were flooded, silted up and stone packing of about 500 feet of track was washed away. Track was also thrown nearly 30 feet out of alignment. Repair work was immediately taken in hand after the water subsided. 500 Down was held up at Mina Bazar for 8-22 hours and then proceeded to the site of accident for transhipment where she suffered a detention of 2-30 hours and returned as 499-Up.

499-Up which was held up at Simzai for 6-24 hours proceeded to site of accident and suffered a detention of 1 hour for transhipment and returned as 500-Down. Due to late arrival of 499-Up at Khanai on 6th morning shuttle train was arranged from Khanai to Quetta which left Khanai at 5-5 hours on 6th August 1931. Dips were repaired. Block removed and through communication was restored at 22 hours on 5th August 1931. The cost of damages was Rs. 375.

(4) On 1st September 1931 at 2 hours, in consequence of heavy rain Dips No. 69,70,71,72 and 74 between miles 126 to 134 were flooded and silted up and their packing and pitching at several places was washed away. Bridge Nos. 941 and 1014 were badly damaged and line at several places breached and also jammed by boulders and rocks due to slips. Repairs were immediately taken in hand after water subsided. All breaches were repaired and through communication was restored at 16-15 hours on 1st September 1931.

500-Down Mixed suffered 19-52 hours' detention at Simzai and 499-Up Mixed suffered 15-8 hours' detention at Shinkai. The cost of damages to Permanent Way was Rs. 283.

On Spezand-Ahmedwal-Nokkundi Section.

(1) On 25th April 1931 at 17 hours due to heavy rain line between Warechah closed station Nokkundi and Mirjawa breached at several places and dips were also flooded. At about 20 hours more water came from the hills and breached the line at mile 350/7-10, 353/20-24, 356/11-14, 357/4-8, 357/11-15 and 358/22. Repair work was taken in hand after water subsided. Line repaired and through communication was restored at about 17 hours on 28th April 1931. The cost of damages to Permanent Way was Rs. 200.

(2) On 8th January 1932 at 1-30 hours, due to heavy rain, line between Padag Road and Dalbandin breached at several places. Repair work was taken in hand immediately after water subsided. Line repaired and through communication was restored at 10-15 hours next morning. 364-Down Mixed returned to Dalbandin from mile 197/1-2 and was held up till 14 hours on 9th January 1932. Duplicate 364-Down was started from Ahmedwal on 8th January 1932. The cost of damages to Permanent Way was Rs. 100.

On Putt and Sibi-Quetta-Chaman Section.

There was no abnormal flood on the Section during the year under report.

C. H. HASWELL, Brigadier,
Secretary to the Agent
to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,
Public Works Department, Quetta.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—During the year under review there was a definite improvement in the tribal situation in the Chaman sub-division. There were, however, two unfortunate incidents, in one of which a fruit train was fired on in the vicinity of Chaman, an offence against Government which might have had serious consequences; and in the other a number of Ashezais, in pursuance of an inter-tribal, dispute, ambushed a small party of Malezais close to Chaman and the Ashezai Mutabirs failed lamentably to control their tribesmen. The Achakzai Maliks were consequently warned in the last Provincial Darbar by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General that failure to discharge their tribal responsibilities rendered them useless to Government and could not be tolerated indefinitely.

Peace and good order prevailed both in the Pishin and Quetta sub-divisions and no offences were committed against Government. This was due to the fact that tribal leaders acted up to their responsibilities in a satisfactory manner.

The following is a brief resume of the more important incidents:—

1. On or about the 4th April, one Jalat Khan Hamidzai shot dead another Hamidzai, Agha Muhammad by name in the vicinity of Dobandi in the Chaman sub-division and then absconded.

2. On the 8th April, two or three unarmed thieves, probably Achakzais, lifted eight camels from Ziarat Bate Nikka in the neighbourhood of Malezai in Pishin, slightly wounding the Tarak shepherd incharge of them. The Tarak Powindahs, to whom the animals belonged, lost no time in raising a *Chigha* (pursuit party) and succeeded in recapturing the camels, the thieves making good their escape.

3. On the night of the 11th/12th April, certain Ashezais lifted seventy-one goats and sixty sheep near old Chaman and carried them off into Afghanistan, leaving the shepherd near the border. The owners went after the raiders next morning and brought back all the animals except eighteen goats.

4. On or about the 13th April, three large barns in Toba Achakzai belonging to Abdur Rahman and other Alezais were set on fire and burnt to ashes by certain Alezais.

5. On the 15th April, a gang of fifteen transborder raiders headed by one Akhtari Badinzai looted the shop of a Tarin in village Amarzai in Pishin sub-division. They were engaged by Levies, Police and local *Chigha* parties the same evening on the Tabina a few miles from the border. The raiders managed to escape across the border but practically all the loot was recovered. Akhtari came in later on a "safe conduct" and his case is in the course of being settled.

6. On the 17th April, Malik Baik Khan and Mulla Nek Muhammad Badinzai Mutabirs produced before the Political Agent at Chaman on their own initiative a number of Bahi Kahol Badinzais-Achakzais who had been guilty of various offences in the Quetta-Pishin District. The Political Agent informed them in the presence of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman and a number of Achakzais and Mutabirs that he was prepared to allow them to come in to the Toba with their families on the condition that they settled all their cases by Jirga according to Riwaj, paying compensation for damage done both to private and public property. The Political Agent further said that if they did this and gave security for their good behaviour in the future he would take a lenient view of the question of substantive punishment. He also impressed on them that should they commit any more misdemeanours they would be severely dealt with. To this they agreed and Malik Baik undertook to bring them in when required to settle their cases.

As a result, several of their cases were settled and the number of Achakzais who came to Toba during the year was far greater than usual.

7. In April, Abdul Aziz, Langav and Bangav, Samalanis and certain transborder bad characters raided a herd of sheep belonging to Balach, Pirkani, at Sanghar in Nushki territory. A month later the Pirkanis, headed by Haji Khan and his brother Jan Shah, retaliated by raiding some Samalanis at Shorawak, seizing about seven hundred and forty cattle and other property and wounding one Samalani.

About the first week of May some four hundred Samalanis, residents of Kanak in Kalat, Shorarud, Nushki and the Quetta-Pishin District, on receipt of a message from Sardar Amir Khan collected in Gulzar Kachh in the Pishin sub-division in order to raid the Pirkanis. Some one hundred and fifty Pirkanis also assembled but Mulla Mastan and Madad Khan on behalf of the Pirkanis and Bahar Khan and Shahmir on behalf of the Samalanis intervened with the result that a settlement was reached.

8. A fight took place in Toba on the 8th May between two parties of Malezai Achakzai over the division of some sheep looted by them from Hotaks with the result that one man was killed and another wounded. The other participants crossed the border into Afghanistan.

9. On the 26th May a report was made at the Burj Aziz Khan Thana that eleven Baluch badmashes had raided a flock of

sheep belonging to Shahwanis and Rustomzais in the Dolai Hills in Kalat State and had carried off one hundred and fifty sheep. The Burj Aziz Khan Levies went out in pursuit of the raiders but failed to gain contact with them as they had crossed the border.

10. In May, Musammat Muhammadzai daughter of a Bakhtiarzai Achakzai of Tang in Pishin applied to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin for repudiation of her marriage with Musa Achakzai on the ground of the latter's alleged cruelty. She was placed under the protection of a Mutabir pending reference of her case to a Council of Elders when on the night of the 10th/11th June 1931 her husband, Musa accompanied by seven transborder Achakzais entered the house of the woman's custodian and kidnapped her. The party was challenged by a Hajabzai Syed at Sanzala in Pishin, and as they failed to give a satisfactory explanation suspicion was roused and a *Chigha* party was immediately raised from the neighbouring village. They came in contact with the offenders a few miles above Banipoti and surrounded them. Musa therefore shot his wife dead with his revolver and was in act of mounting his horse when his revolver accidentally went off, the bullet hitting him in the stomach and causing instantaneous death. The rest of his party carried away his dead body leaving the woman's corpse.

12. On the 27th June four bad characters reported to be Ghaibezai raiders carried away three men, four camels and a donkey belonging to Kakars of Aranbi Massezai in the Pishin sub-division. A local *Chigha* consisting of Massezais and Kakozais went in pursuit, and exchanged shots with the raiders near the Tabina but the raiders succeeded in making good their escape across the border with the men and animals. The kidnapped men were subsequently released and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin later succeeded in effecting the return of the stolen animals except the donkey.

12. On the 27th June four bad characters reported to be Ghaibezai Achakzais, lifted four camels from the Killi of Malik Haji Muhammad Ayub Badezai. Prompt action by the local authorities resulted in an encounter with the raiders near the boundary at Baghak Sarah and the recovery of all four camels. The raiders however escaped across the border.

13. In June a number of camels belonging to certain Sulemankhel Ghilzais were looted by Achakzais in the vicinity of Jaldak in Kalat Ghilzai (Afghanistan) and brought to the Toba. They were returned to their owners through the tribal Maliks.

14. On the 23rd July, Lal Khan, Ghaibezai, a Khassedar of the Spina Tezha Levy Post, killed Mullah Shah Dad Ghaibezai in the neighbourhood of Spina Tezha while the latter was pursuing Amir Jan Ghaibezai who was attempting to carry away to Reg an Achakzai woman kidnapped from Toba.

15. With a view to putting a stop to raiding on either side of the border a voluntary agreement was arrived at on the 28th

July on the Holy Quran between Maliks Haji Pakar Khan, Malezai, Malik Mahmud Khan, Alezai, Malik Fatteh Khan, Badinzai, Malik Baik Khan, Badinzai, Malik Barkat, Badinzai, Malik Walham, Badinzai, Malik Pakar Khan, Badinzai and Mulla Nek Muhammad, Badinzai of Chaman on the one side and Malik Ghulam Qadir, Adozai, Malik Muhammad Aslam Khan Alazai, Malik Daru Khan son of Malik Zakum Khan, Badinzai, Malik Wali Muhammad Khan, Adozai, Malik Abo Khan, Badinzai, Malik Muhammad Azam Khan, Adrakzai, Malik Sardar Khan, Badinzai of Kadni in Afghanistan on the other. The following is the text of the agreement:—

1. In future neither party shall harbour or assist any bad characters in its illaqa. On the other hand each party shall endeavour on tribal lines to restrain thieves or other criminals from committing thefts and other offences leading to breaches of the peace. Should any bad character not act on their advice or admonition, he will be produced before the authorities in order that he may be bound over in security for good behaviour.

2. If any stolen or raided property is smuggled to the illaqas of the contracting parties it will be restored forthwith.

3. The parties, their relatives and fellow tribesman will help one another to live in peace. They will do no act likely to lead to trouble or a breach of the peace. They will give no cause of complaint and will sincerely do all they can to restrain bad characters.

4. The claims of the first party as at present known are:—

(*a*) Theft from the Chaman Railway Godown.

(*b*) Theft of a shot gun belonging to Paindi Sowàr. The second party will effect the return of the shot gun and the goods stolen from the goods shed. Efforts will be made to settle other petty claims as well.

5. Similarly, the claims of the second party are:—

(*a*) Theft of camels belonging to Haji Muhammad Wazir.

(*b*) Theft of rifles belonging to Wali Muhammad Adozai. The first party will endeavour to effect restitution in these two cases.

16. On the 3rd August two camels belonging to Ghulam Badezai of Chur Badezai in Pishin were lifted by one Dost Muhammad, Khanzai Achakzai of Gwal in Pishin and taken across the border. The animals were subsequently recovered through the Hakim of Kadni and made over to the owner.

17. On the night of the 6th/7th August two Hindu Shopkeepers were murdered by unknown persons in the Hazara Pioneers Lines in the Quetta Cantonment.

18. On the night of the 7th/8th August ten shots were fired at a fruit train three miles from Chaman. No loss or damage was caused.

19. A party of eight bad characters were seen in the vicinity of Gulistan on the 8th of August. Immediate action was taken by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin and the gang was so vigorously chased that it was unable to commit a raid. Eventually it escaped across the border under cover of darkness.

20. On the 9th August, a party of five transborder badmashes lifted six camels from the neighbourhood of Burj Aziz Khan in Pishin sub-division. Levies from Burj Aziz Khan followed the tracks and recovered one of the camels which being lame had been left behind.

21. On the evening of the 25th August, four transborder Ashezais Khairak, Khudai Rahim, Yaqub and Aslam were seen near Boghra in Chaman. The passes were blocked and a party of fifteen armed levies under the Line Officer was sent out from Chaman to pursue them. This party came in contact with the raiders in the vicinity of Sirki Tilerai where they had taken up a very strong position on the hills nearby. About four hundred shots were exchanged after which the Levies retired owing to darkness. The Line Officer however succeeded in finding out that raiders' object was to draw attention to their cases and the latter offered to meet the Ashezai Maliks and Motabirs on the border. The Extra Assistant Commissioner under the Political Agent's instructions, arranged a meeting with the result that one of the party was brought in on condition that his cases would be placed before a representative Jirga whose finding he would be bound to accept.

22. On the night of the 8th/9th September at about 1-15 A.M. a fruit train was again fired on some two miles out of Chaman and on arrival at Sanzala it was found that a coolie, an Ashezai Achakzai, had been killed in the brake van. The offenders were found to be Tamal, Saddo and Shahkaram, Achakzais who had gone across the border only a short while before. The badmashes originally intended to raid a flock of sheep belonging to a butcher of Chaman but having failed in this, they proceeded to a point on the Railway line some two miles from Chaman Railway Station where they erected an obstacle on the line with the object of holding up the fruit train, in order to kidnap a railway employee and hold him to ransom. The iron sign post which they placed between two sleepers over a culvert failed to hold up the train and the raiders then opened fire.

23. On the evening of the 2nd October five Sargaris and one Baluch were waylaid by a party of about ten armed badmashes headed by the notorious Imam Pirkani. The offenders hid themselves in the Dinar Post recently vacated by the Police, tied up the six men and seized their donkeys. After the departure the owners of the donkeys managed to release themselves and lodged a report at the Ghazaband Post on the following morning. By that time however the raiders had escaped into Afghan territory.

24. A quarrel arose among certain Ashezais in the Chaman Bazar on the morning of the 2nd October with the result that Mulla Muhay-ud-Din Ashezai Jemadar of Chaman Bazar was struck on

the head with a brick and rendered unconscious. He was removed to the Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries he had received, while the offending party crossed the border into Afghanistan leaving their families behind.

25. On the 3rd October two transborder Pirkanis murdered Ghani Badezai near Killi Kanudal Sargari in the Gulistan Circle in pursuance of a blood feud of some twenty years standing.

26. Three unknown Achakzais (probably transborder) lifted three camels together with the two boys incharge of them from a chur near Bazlani Killi in Gulistan at about 8 P.M. on the 5th October. On receipt of the news the owner and the local Levies went in pursuit but failed to come into touch with the offenders who had a long start. The two boys were released near Khurgi by the raiders who themselves escaped into Afghan territory with the animals.

27. In October during the process of renewing sleepers between the Khojak Tunnel and Chaman, about two thousand sleepers left loose beside the line were removed by tribesmen. They have all been recovered.

28. On the 7th December, one Saidal Ghilzai of Killi Lajwar and his companion Ghulam Rasul a Railway employee at Gulistan who had gone to Abattu for shikar, were waylaid and robbed of a single barrel shot gun and some personal effects by three unknown robbers. Their identity has not yet been established.

29. Four bad characters carried off a flock of one hundred and fifty sheep belonging to Nur Muhammad Kakar Sanzarkhel of Ghazandobo in the Chaman sub-division on the 12th December. Levies from Gulistan assisted by a party of Spina Tezha Levies who happened to be on their way to Gulistan followed the raiders and came up with them close to the border. The latter abandoned their loot and escaped across the frontier. Two of these badmashes were identified as Zabardast son of Niamat and Murad Ali, both Bahikahol Ghaibezais.

30. On the 12th December, two flocks of sheep were lifted by unknown badmashes from Zhora near Habib Killi in Pishin. On receipt of the report a *Chigha* of local men and a party of levies went in pursuit and succeeded in recovering the animals but the raiders themselves escaped under cover of darkness. The identity of this gang has not yet been established, but they are believed to be Malezai Achakzais.

31. In August 1929, the abduction of an Ashezai girl by a Malezai led to an inter-tribal fight close to Chaman between these two sections of the Achakzai tribe. The parties were summoned to Chaman to settle the dispute but they failed to come to terms and while on their way back to their homes, they again came to blows, with the result that the father of the abducted girl was shot dead by her abductor. In April 1931, it was reported that the girl had died, that the brother of the abducted girl named Gul died, that the parties had settled the dispute and that the brother of the abducted girl named Gul Amir was

living with the abductor Khudai Rahm in Afghanistan. At the beginning of January 1932, however, Gul Amir returned to British territory with Khudai Rahm's rifle, fired at Nazar Muhammad, Malezai in the Chaman Bazar and was arrested in consequence. Within a week of his arrest, on the 19th January 1932, a party of seven Malezais, one Barakzai and one Pir Alizai, who were on their way from Chaman to Sanzala, were ambushed about two miles out of Chaman by a large party of Ashezais, which quickly increased to about two hundred.

Owing to the strenuous efforts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner and the young Malezai Malik, the Malezais many of whom were present in the Chaman Bazar were successfully restrained from joining in the fight which continued for some hours until the Malezais succeeded in making good their escape under cover of darkness. The Ashezais had two men and one camel killed, the Malezais lost one camel, and the Pir Alizai was wounded and his horse killed. It is reported that the Malezai party had at the time a sum of about Rs. 27,000 Kabulis, which they succeeded in removing in safety. The Ashezai leaders were arrested.

32. On the night of 11th/12th February 1932, seven Railway gangmen were kidnapped from near Gulistan by five transborder raiders believed to be Hassanzai Achakzais. Three of the gangmen returned on the 12th but the other four, who were Punjabis, were carried off across the border. On the evening of the 13th they also were brought back to Chaman.

33. On the 21st February 1932 a party of four transborder raiders of whom one was believed to be a Bianzai Kakar and a fugitive from justice from Pishin and the other an Achakzai, the brother of an undertrial prisoner in Pishin, carried off fifty-five sheep belonging to Pishin Akhezai-Achakzai from the vicinity of Bazak Nikka in the Chaman sub-division where they were grazing in charge of a shepherd. Immediately on receipt of the information a party of twenty-three villagers set out in pursuit and overtook the raiders near Bahlolwar levy post in Toba Achakzai. Shots were exchanged with the result that one of the villagers was wounded and twenty-five sheep were released, but the raiders succeeded in making good their escape with the rest of the animals. The wounded man was admitted into Pishin Hospital.

34. In pursuance of a fued with Shaista Khan and other Adozais living in British territory a party of transborder Adozais waylaid a Kafila of British Adozais going from Chaman to the Toba near Boghra Reservior about the end of February 1932, wounded a camel belonging to Shaista Khan and took away nine camels, one magazine rifle and five hundred rupees (Kabuli). They also carried away the brother of Shaista Khan who was in charge of the caravan. Efforts are being made through the local Afghan officials for the return of the prisoner and the looted property.

35. On the 6th March 1932, Tamal Malezai, who is also wanted for firing at the Fruit train on the night of the 8th/9th September 1931 (*c.f.* paragraph 22) carried off sixty-five sheep belonging to

Azrai Malezai from neighbourhood of Sanzala in Chaman together with the shepherd, whom he released near the border. The Hakim of Kadni was addressed with a view to restraining Tamal and arranging the restoration of the animls.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

36. *Criminal Justice.*—During the year under review 1,165 cases were disposed of as compared with 1,373 in the previous year. The number of persons charged with offences was 2,234 against 1,938 in the previous year. Of these 1,717 persons were either discharged or acquitted, 156 were convicted and 361 persons awaited their trial at the close of the year. Of the convicted seventy were sentenced to imprisonment, 139 were fined, fifty-five were ordered to furnish security to keep peace or to be of good behaviour and nine were expelled from the District. The reason for the large number of acquittals is that in the majority of cases compromises were effected.

The total amount of fine (including compensation) imposed was Rs. 14,340 against Rs. 65,982 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 3,945 was recovered and credited into the Treasury and Rs. 5,692 was paid by way of compensation to the aggrieved parties.

During the year under review 18 applications for revision including 7 pending from last year were before the courts. Of these, 11 were rejected, in 2 cases the sentence was altered, in 2 further enquiry was ordered, while 3 remained pending at the close of the year.

37. *Civil Justice.*—During the year under review there were 626 cases, including ninety-six pending from the last year, which were referred to Councils of Elders against 697 in the previous year. Of these only 483 were disposed of leaving 143 pending at the close of the year. Of the number disposed of, 309 related to money or movable property, forty-three were matrimonial cases, fifty-one related to land and water, and eighty were of a miscellaneous nature. There were 24 applications including 8 pending from last year for revision during the year as compared with 26 in the previous year. Of these only 12 were disposed of, leaving 12 pending at the close of the year. Of those disposed of, in 6 the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 2 modified, in one reversed and 3 were remanded for further enquiry.

The working of the jirgas has on the whole been satisfactory.

38. *District Levies.*—The total strength of District Levies as it stood on 31st March 1932 was 435 while total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,86,985.

The working of the levies was on the whole satisfactory.

39. *Miscellaneous.*—Following on the amalgamation of the Chagai and Kalat districts with effect from the 1st March 1932, the Shorarud sub-Tahsil comprising an area of 414 square miles and a population of 2,219 was attached to the Quetta-Pishin District.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes Marris and Bugtis.—The Marri and Bugti Nawabs with their muqaddams met at Quetta in August to settle certain important murder cases between the two tribes. The muqaddams were directed by their respective Tumandars to discuss the cases with a view to bring about a settlement and they actually settled the cases without further consulting their Nawabs. The Marri Tumandar however refused to accept the settlements in three cases, stating that it was for the Tumandars to decide such cases themselves, with or without the help of their muqaddams and the cases were therefore remanded for decision by the two Nawabs themselves. Later however the Marri Nawab agreed to accept the muqaddams' award and the cases were thus finally disposed of.

The Joint Jirgas held at Fort Munro early in September 1931 discussed and settled amicably several cases placed before them.

An important step in the interests of peace between the two tribes was the establishment of "Simadari" between Massuri and Nauthani Bugtis on the one side and Loharani Marris on the other. These people live side by side, and as a result of the understanding arrived at between them on the lines of the old Baluch Riwaj, no dacoity or serious theft cases have taken place amongst these sections since August last.

2. *Marris.*—The Marri Nawab appears on the whole to have managed his tribe successfully and to have consolidated his influence among his people.

3. *Bugtis.*—The affairs of the Bugti Tuman which had for some time been the cause of anxiety to the Administration continued to pursue a most unsatisfactory course. The Shambani case referred to in last year's report remained as far from settlement as ever while the disputes between the Nawab and the Raheja section of the tribe culminated in a serious affray at Chah-i-Heran on the 15th May 1931 between the Nawab's adherents and certain Raheja Bugtis. These Rahejas had been expelled from tribal territory while their families had been detained at Dera Bugti under the orders of the Nawab who declined to hand them over. The Rahejas after several unsuccessful appeals for the return of their families, proceeded by lorry to Dera Bugti and took away their women-folk. They were pursued by a party of the Nawab's adherents and overtaken at Chah-i-Heran where an encounter took place in which two of the Rahejas were killed and one of the Nawab's men seriously wounded, succumbing to his injuries later. The remainder of the Raheja party was taken back to Dera Bugti and there put in jail. Mainly as a result of this affair the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General directed Major G. L. Betham, M.C., to hold an official enquiry into Bugti affairs and to acertain the true facts of the main disputes between the Nawab and the

disaffected sections of the tribe. His report was received and taken into consideration by the Agent to the Governor General after the close of the year.

4. *The Administered Area.*—On the 10th April 1931 two Hindu contractors employed on the Sukkur Barrage Scheme were robbed and murdered within the limits of Nasirabad Tehsil. Prompt action was taken and resulted in the arrest of the culprits within a few days.

On the 8th May 1931 the telegraph line was cut at about fifteen miles from Gumbaz. The culprit was arrested and sentenced by the Jirga.

Mukhi Dharamdass of Barkhan Tehsil who had dealings with Marris of Kohlu was murdered on the 11th May between Bibartak and Lasazai on the Barkhan-Kohlu road. The murderer was arrested and imprisoned.

At the end of May certain Massuri Bugtis lifted eighty camels from Chamalang belonging to Mohammadani Marris. A strong pursuit party from Baladhaka Chamalani succeeded in recovering the camels which were handed over to their owners.

The economic condition of the Nasirabad sub-division which has for long been unsatisfactory became steadily worse during the year under report owing to the heavy fall in the price of agricultural produce.

The behaviour of the Pathan tribes in the Sibi District has been exemplary.

5. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The following table contrasts the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation:—

	1930	1931
1. Civil	1,933	1,723
2. Criminal	3,025	3,049
3. Revenue and Miscellaneous . .	430	407
TOTAL . .	5,388	5,179

In all 675 persons were punished for criminal offences against 969 during the last year, while the persons called upon to furnish security was 252 as against 250. The amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 1,09,363 as against 1,17,058 in the previous year. The realization amounted to Rs. 32,399 of which Rs. 12,404 were credited into Government Treasury and Rs. 19,995 were paid to the parties as compensation.

6. *Levies.*—The number of Levies employed at the close of the year in the Sibi District was 628. The expenditure on Levies for the year was Rs. 3,02,506 against Rs. 3,53,609 in the previous year.

The conduct of the Levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—Peace and order prevailed in the District during the year with a few minor exceptions:—

1. One Pakar Khan, Alezai, resident of the Bori Tahsil shot a levy sowar dead on the Loralai Murgha road and then shut himself up in his tower on the outskirts of his village. A Police party surrounded Pakar Khan's house, and on his refusing to surrender the Police attacked the tower and Pakar Khan was killed. No other members of Pakar Khan's family were injured.

2. A private lorry proceeding from Killa Saifulla to Laralai was attacked by badmashes said to be about ten in number on the 5th May 1931. They fired at and wounded the driver, looted the passengers of their cash and clothes and damaged the lorry, thereafter making good their escape. They are said to have been led by Janan Safarzai of Killa Saifulla. Local Chigha, Police and Zhob Militia party set out in search of the culprits, but were unable to trace them.

3. In September 1931, Marghazans and Isots of the Musakhel Tahsil again fought over grazing rights which had been settled in 1928 by a compromise. There were fifty casualties of which sixteen were either killed or died of wounds, the Isots suffering the more heavily. The case has since been settled by compromise and the disputed boundary demarcated.

4. Janan outlaw with two of his companions appeared near Maratangi on the 20th October 1931. Pursuit parties located them next morning at Gara near Kishki Nashki and attacked them. In the fight one levy sowar was wounded and one of Janan's companions was killed and another wounded. The latter however succeeded in making good his escape with Janan.

5. As a result of the friction between K. B. Sardar Shah Ghazi Khan the Khetran Sardar and his uncles K. B. Sohrab Khan, Azad Khan and K. S. Sobdar Khan the Khetran tribe has for some time been divided into two parties and in 1930 the affairs of the tribe were so unsatisfactory that it was found necessary to take action against three men from each side under section 36 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. This had not the desired effect and the tension between the two parties became more acute, culminating in the anti-Sardar's party migrating early in September to the Punjab where they encamped near Fort Munro. The Khetran Sardar with about 80 armed men proceeded to Fort Munro a few days later to attend the Annual Jirgas and as there was every possibility of a serious fight between the two factions they were disarmed. Both the Sardar and the leaders of the opposite party were ordered to reside outside the limits of the Loralai District but in January 1932 the Sardar was allowed to return and now appears to be making efforts to carry out his responsibi-

lities. The opposing party having continued their recalcitrant attitude was still under expulsion at the close of the year.

6. The behaviour of the tribes in this Agency during the year under report on the whole has been satisfactory.

7. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below:—

	Cases disposed of during 1930.	Cases disposed of during 1931.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—				
Criminal	1,559	1,399	...	160
Civil	1,291	1,333	42	...
Execuiton . . .	...	830	830	...
Revenue and other Miscellaneous cases . .	...	895	895	...
Total . .	2,850	4,457	1,767	160
Revision applications—				
Criminal	3	10	7	...
Civil	7	9	2	...
Total	10	19	9	...

8. Fines imposed in Political cases amounted to Rs. 86,656 against Rs. 37,175 in the preceding year. Total realisations including arrears amounted to Rs. 18,332 as against Rs. 24,688 in the previous year. In many of the cases compensation was made payable by instalments. The fines are almost always awarded as compensation, *viz.*, blood money, value of property either stolen or looted, etc. Of the sum realized, Rs. 11,422 were paid as compensation and the balance was credited to the Government Treasury.

9. The number of persons punished was 696 against 634 in the previous year and the number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was 277 as compared with 185 in the preceding year.

The working of the Jirgas has been very satisfactory during the year under report.

10. *District Levies.*—The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year was 449 against 454 last year. The decrease is due to the abolition of the appointments of two sowars on Rs. 35 per mensem each and three footmen on Rs. 20 per mensem each with effect from the 15th February 1932 owing to retrenchment. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,87,427, of which Rs. 14,700 represented the cost of postal levies. The Travelling Allowance of Levy Moharrirs amounted to Rs. 199.

11. *General.*—The year under report was not prosperous as all crops were below normal. Prices remained low due to the general depression. The condition of live stock was generally good.

12. Severe Earthquake shocks were felt in August and September 1931 at Chotair and Smallan and light shocks were felt at other places in the District. The Chotair Dak Bungalow was badly cracked and its front verandah collapsed.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The conduct of the Zhob tribes was good and the list of offences by no means excessive. Few efforts were made to interfere with the running of the Railway. No cases of stones being put on the line have been reported since May the 5th 1931, though reports have been received on two occasions of dog spikes being stuck between the rails. On each occasion the obstacles were seen and no damage accrued.

2. At the beginning of the year there were 169 outlaws. Of these sixty-seven have returned and efforts are being continued to bring in the remainder. The great majority of these so called outlaws are men who have not committed crimes against Government but who left the country on account of private grievances and in some instances because of ill-treatment on the part of Maliks. Most of these cases have been settled by reference to Councils of Elders. Those who had committed offences against Government were called in on safe conduct passes on the understanding that their cases would be placed before Jirgas, and that they would be free to go back, if they were not satisfied that justice had been done to them by the Jirgas. In that case they would be notified definitely as outlaws. All except two have accepted the Jirga findings, and these two men were allowed to go back again across the border.

3. With the exception of the incidents enumerated in the following paragraphs the behaviour of the Afghan tribesmen has been good throughout the year. During the year numbers of Sulemankhel have visited Fort Sandeman and are attempting to obtain work in Zhob and on the roads. The Mandokhel have expressed great satisfaction at the construction of the Sambaza Post and the opening of the Gul Kach road, which have enabled them to use their grazing lands as far as Sambaza. Until three years ago, this part of the country west of the Zhob was definitely insecure.

4. Janan, Safarzai of Killa Saifulla who had committed a number of offences and had been handed over to the charge of the Jogezai Nawab escaped on the 15th of March 1931 and went across the border. On the 5th of May, he with his brother and nine others, attacked a lorry at Sirki Jungle between Loralai and Killa Saifulla, but only wounded one man slightly. In spite of all passes being closed and large pursuit parties being sent out, Janan managed to escape again across the border. Later he returned and carried off two horses. These were recovered from him but again he and his party succeeded in escaping. In October, Janan and his brother killed a Shamazai near Tauda Safarzai. Once more large pursuit parties turned out but Janan escaped into Afghanistan a third time though his brother Ali Jan was shot

in the elbow during the pursuit. Later in Afghanistan Janan shot an Afghan sentry and he, with his brother, are in confinement in Kandahar.

5. Throughout the year under report there have been disquieting rumours regarding the activities of certain Afghan Tribes notably the Kharots and Sulemankhel. Late in June 1931 it was ascertained that Sher Jan Kharot was trying to collect a lashkar of Sulemankhel and Kharots in Kundar with the object of attacking a Militia Post in the Zhob and that Khalifa Kamran, a Kharot Mulla of Wazikhawa, was preaching "ghaza". It was, however, reported that neighbouring Mullas were not in agreement with Khalifa Kamran on the subject of "ghaza" and Sardar Fateh Khan, Sulemankhel, sent in word that the Sulemankhels had no intention of joining the lashkar. It was expected, therefore, that any attack would be by a small number of Kharots only. On the evening of the 3rd July information was received that Ashewat Post was being attacked by a laskar of 9,000. Although it was realized that the numbers were probably exaggerated, it was thought that the lashkar must be of considerable size. Aeroplanes were called for from Quetta, Militia reinforcements were sent out from Fort Sandeman to Shaighalu by lorries and thence by foot to Ashewat, and a part of the movable column moved out from Fort Sandeman on the Shaighalu road. On the following morning aeroplanes flew over Ashewat and reported that the lashkar had returned across the border. It was later ascertained that the enemy consisted mostly of Kharots with a few Sulemankhel badmashes but that the Sulemankhel as a whole had not joined in. The total numbers were about 800. The Militia had one Naik killed, whereas the enemy lost thirteen killed and as many wounded. As reports continued to be received that Khalifa Kamran and Sher Jan Kharot were continuing their efforts to collect new and larger lashkars, a flight of aeroplanes was kept at Fort Sandeman, the remainder returning to Quetta. A section of Armoured cars was sent from Quetta and the Brigadier, Zhob Independent Brigade Area, Loralai, sent ten six-wheeler lorries to Fort Sandeman for use if the rapid transport of troops became necessary, while aeroplanes carried out daily patrols. The Maliks of the Zhob Agency sent word to Khalifa Kamran and Sher Jan, Kharot protesting against their action and warning them that they could expect nothing but opposition from them. Sardar Fateh Khan, Khoedadkhel, sent in messages to the Political Agent to say that he could be assured that the Sulemankhel would not join in. The show of Military strength, the staunchness of the Militia, the aerial activity, and the attitude of the Maliks of the Zhob and of the Sulemankhel, resulted in the Kharot lashkars abandoning all idea of another attack and it was possible to report on the 14th July that all lashkars had dispersed and that conditions had returned to normal. Khalifa Kamran and Sher Jan, Kharot have since sent in several letters complaining about the value of the Kabuli rupee, the rates of grazing tax, and objecting to the existence of the newly constructed Gul Kach road and Sambaza post and threaten-

ing that unless the matters of which they complained were rectified they would attack again.

6. On the night of the 11th/12th August 1931, five shots were fired at point blank range into a tent occupied by five Hazara labourers just outside Allozai Station. Fortunately no one was hit.

7. On the night of the 15th/16th August 1931 at 9-20 P.M. three shots were fired at two sepoys and a Bhishti of the 4/1st Punjab Regiment at Killa Saifulla. One sepoy was killed. The murderer was apprehended, confessed his guilt, tried by Jirga and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment and to payment of Rs. 3,000 blood money to the heirs of the dead sepoy.

8. On the 29th November 1931, a party of some 2,500 Khurasanis, who were on their way to Sind to find work, killed four Kamalzai Scouts near Ghaza China. It appears that the Scouts were endeavouring to extort grazing tax from them unlawfully and had opened fire on the " Kafila " wounding one man.

9. On the night of the 23rd/24th February 1932, a road gang on the Sambaza road was shot up. One man was killed and their property was looted. It was established subsequently that the raid was committed by Hassan and Hussain, nephews of Khalifa Kamran, Ghazai and three others whose identity was not established.

10. On the night of the 17th/18th March 1932 six Kharots headed by Ghazi fired a few shots into Sambaza post. A Militia patrol moved out and drove them off without any casualty.

11. On the morning of the 25th March 1932, a gang consisting of some twenty to twenty-five Babar and Sherani outlaws appeared on the Alghad hills near Babar village. On receipt of this news, the levy Muharrir of Babar Levy Post (a Punjabi Musalman), accompanied by four Levy sowars, went out to meet the badmashes. The raiders killed all five horses and kidnapped the Levy Muharrir and two sowars whom subsequently they released. A party of Zhob Militia and a local Chigha went in pursuit of the raiders but, owing to heavy rain, their tracks were lost. Pressure is being brought to bear on the Babar and Sherani Maliks to disclose the whereabouts of these badmashes.

12. In March 1932, a Sulemankhel called Landak, who had previously been an informer, was arrested for being in possession of a rifle for which he had no license. This man unfortunately died in Jail a few days after his arrest. His brother and near relatives believe that he was poisoned by the orders of the Political Agent and have, on two occasions, cut the wire near Brunj and Mir Ali Khel but have so far committed no offence of a more serious nature.

13. On the 26th March 1932 a report was received from Sambaza that a party were interfering with the Sambaza Water Supply and that a Militia patrol was moving out to deal with it. Later a report was received that shots had been exchanged and that three Kharots and three Militia sepoys had been killed and that the hills North and North-East of Sambaza were strongly held by the

enemy. Militia reinforcements were sent out and aerial reconnaissance was called for. As further reports were received that the enemy were in strength, and as the aeroplanes were delayed through bad weather, the movable column moved out from Fort Sandeman. On the arrival of Militia reinforcements at Sambaza it was discovered that the enemy had retired across the border. It was found that the attack had been made by about forty Kharots.

14. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—During the year under report 105 persons have been punished under the Frontier Crimes Regulation as against fifty-eight in the preceding year, and 587 persons were called upon to furnish securities. Fines imposed during the year under report amounted to Rs. 30,120 as compared with Rs. 42,102 in the previous year. Of this amount only Rs. 1,635 were on account of Government fines, the balance being payable to individuals as compensation. In the year under report Rs. 17,721 were recovered on account of fines as against Rs. 11,951 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of offences appears to be large in comparison with the punishments and fines inflicted but the increase is mainly in the category of minor offences, while the more serious offences have decreased.

15. The annual Zhob Dera Ismail Khan Joint Jirgas were held at Draban in December 1931. Fourteen cases came up of which eight were settled.

16. *District Levies.*—The total number of permanent Levies and Scouts at the close of the year was 732. Expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 2,68,152 including Rs. 5,880 for Postal Levies. Travelling allowance of Levy Muharrirs amounted to Rs. 349. The conduct of Levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

17. *General.*—Breaches on the Railway line and motor road continued to occur whenever there was more than light rain, causing dislocation of service much inconvenience.

18. The acreage of Sailaba and Khushkaba cultivation under both the Rabi and Kharif crops was less than usual. The Kharif crop suffered some damage from flying locusts.

19. The health of the people was not particularly good. There were outbreaks of influenza, pneumonia, liver diseases, small-pox and measles, with many fatalities.

20. There were outbreaks of sheep and goat scab, foot and mouth disease, anthrax, sheep and goat pox, liver fluke, wireworm and "Pun" among sheep and goats which caused considerable mortality.

21. *Zhob Militia.—Personnel (Men).*—The Corps was kept up to strength until the 31st October 1931 after which date it was kept under strength by fifty men owing to retrenchment. Recruits of a good type were always available for enlistment in the Militia.

22. *Wireless.*—The Militia has now three portable W/T sets in posts at Murgha Fakirzai, Shaighalu and Sambaza and one non-

portable set at Headquarters. These sets have worked most efficiently.

23. The following posts were held by the Zhob Militia:—

Lower Zhob.

Moghal Kot.

Mir Ali Khel.

Sambaza.

Shaighalu.

Mani Khowa.

Ahmadi Dirga.—Abandoned on 5th June 1931.

Upper Zhob.

Sharan Jogezai.

Murgha Fakirzai.

Gwal Haiderzai.—Re-occupied from 13th November 1931.

Loeband (Mir Afzal Karez).—From 17th April 1931 to 15th October 1931.

Ashewat.—24th April 1931 to 8th October 1931.

Shinghar.—6th June 1931 to 19th September 1931.

24. The road from Fort Sandeman to Shaighalu has been completed during the year, but the last ten miles is extremely dangerous and not fit for heavy lorries.

Otherwise road communications generally have deteriorated during the year owing to shortage of funds.

25. Much attention has been paid to Musketry during the year. Results have been good on the whole.

26. During the last six months much practice in co-operation with Royal Air Force has been carried out. Demonstrations have been carried out in supply-dropping from aeroplanes and all Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers have been trained in the use of the Popham Panel. All Posts are now in possession of Popham Panels and message picking-up gear. This training has been of great value, and has greatly increased the efficiency of the Militia.

27. The discipline of the Corps has been very good. There has been total absence of serious crime during the year.

28. The general health of the Corps was very satisfactory.

APPENDIX V.

BOLAN SUB-DIVISION INCLUDING THE PORTION OF THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY WHICH LIES IN THE KALAT AGENCY.

1. *District Levies.*—The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 144, the same as last year. They were distributed as follows:—

1. Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	110
2. Quetta Nushki Railway Levies	15
3. Kachhi Railway Levies	19

The total expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 56,628 against Rs. 56,360 last year.

The levies performed their duties satisfactorily.

2. *Civil and Criminal Justice (Jirgas).*—Forty-eight criminal and 118 civil cases were decided through the agency of Jirgas during the year under report as under:—

	Pending from last year.	Instituted dur ng the year.	Decided during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Criminal	20	30	48	2
Civil	26	122	118	30

3. *Attitude of tribes.*—The attitude of the tribes continued to be good and calls for no remarks.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—As in previous year the three tribes of the Nushki Tahsil the Jamaldinis, Badinis and Mengals were on unfriendly terms with each other, were unable to settle inter-tribal cases without outside assistance and were divided into factions within each tribe. The authority of the three Sardars is still weak though their attitude towards Government is satisfactory.

2. The Sinjerani Sardar continued to exercise a good influence over his tribe.

3. The year under review was peaceful and no serious outrage took place. The following events however deserve mention:—

(1) The dispute between the Mengals and Barechis resulting from the latter's attack on the Mengals in August 1930 near Samand Khan Karez has now been settled. The rifles taken by the Barechis were brought back during the year.

(2) Mir Nauroz Khan Zarakzai and Abdul Aziz Langov of Kalat State, who had committed a series of raids in Kalat and Chagai District during 1929 and who were living on the Chagai Afghan Border, were allowed to return to Kalat for the settlement of their cases by the Kalat Jirga. They accepted the finding of the Jirga and have retuned to their homes in the Kalat State.

4. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 165 (Civil seventy-one, Revenue thirty-four, Criminal sixty) as against 199 for the year 1930. Of these 165 cases eight were decided by reference to Shariat as under:—

Civil	6
Revenue	2
Criminal	*Nil*

5. The total amount of fines imposed during 1931 was Rs. 634 and the whole amount was recovered during the year. Of this Rs. 534 were paid on account of compensation and the balance credited into the Treasury.

6. In almost all cases the findings arrived at bv the Jirga were accepted. The findings of *Shara* are seldom disputed.

7. *District Levies.*—The strength of Tribal and District Levies remained unaltered except that one Duffedar and one Sowar were brought under reduction from the 15th February 1932. The system of tribal responsibility inaugurated in the year 1920 worked very

satisfactorily, the various Sardars maintaining adequate control over their tribes.

8. *Temporary Chagai Scouts.*—A body of 106 men designated temporary Chagai Scouts was disbanded on the afternoon of the 28th May 1931. The Scouts proved very useful in the protection of the Afghan Chagai border and patrol duty.

9. *Chagai Levy Corps.*—The command of the Chagai Levy Corps was transferred to the Assistant Political Agent in Kalat and of Chagai with effect from 1st March 1932 as a result of the amalgamation of Chagai with Kalat Agency.

10. Lieutenant Mir Ahmad Yar Khan resigned the honorary Adjutancy of the Chagai Levy Corps with effect from the 1st February 1932.

11. The Chagai Levy Corps continued to do useful work during the year. The existence of a body of trained men exercised, as it was bound to do, great moral influence on the whole countryside and especially on the Afghan border where there had been constant trouble in past years. During the year under report no raiders crossed into our side of the border.

12. The usual annual course of musketry practice was carried out towards the close of the year with good results.

13. *General.*—As a measure of economy and for political reasons the train service on the Nushki Extension Railway line was further reduced during the year under report, the portion from Nok Kundi to Zahidan being closed down.

14. On the amalgamation of the Chagai and Kalat Agencies the Shorarud Sub-Tahsil was retransferred to the Quetta-Pishin District from 1st March 1932.

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

General and Political.—His Highness Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Beglar Begi, Wali of Kalat, died in the Miri at Kalat, after a prolonged illness, on the 3rd November 1931.

The question of the succession to the Khanate was referred to a Jirga of Kalat Sardars, who on the 10th December 1931 unanimously elected Nawab Bahadur Mir Mohamed Azam Jan, eldest surviving son of the late Mir Khudadad Khan, to be Khan of Kalat. Their choice was duly approved by the Government of India and the succession was announced by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan at the Quetta Residency on the 12th December 1931, when a salute of 19 guns was fired. The ceremony of *dastarbandi* was performed according to the ancient custom of the State in the Miri at Kalat on the 18th December 1931.

Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, K.C.I.E., I.S.O., Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, resigned his office with effect from the 1st January 1932. Khan Sahib Agha Mir Ahmad Shah, Assistant to Wazir-i-Azam, remained in charge of the current duties of the Wazir-i-Azam till relieved by Khan Bahadur Gul Muhammad Khan on the 1st March 1932.

2. With the exception of the migration of certain sections of the Magasi tribe towards Sind, no disturbances occurred in the State. The Magasis have since returned to their homes.

3. Considerable damage was caused by a series of earthquakes which commenced on the night of 24th/25th August 1931 in Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi, and continued at intervals upto the end of October 1931. The shock felt on the night of the 27th August 1931 was the severest, resulting in serious loss of life among both human beings and cattle, and in much damage to buildings.

4. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan paid a visit to Mekran by air in November, visiting Panjgur on the 9th and Turbat on the 11th.

5. *Administration of Land and Water.*—The total land revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 2,45,105 against Rs. 4,18,235 for the last year, showing a decrease, due to lack of timely rains and floods, of Rs. 1,73,130. Locusts appeared in different parts of the State and caused considerable damage to the crops.

6. *Legislation and Protection.*—1,208 criminal, civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year by the Wazir-i-Azam against 1,340 last year, while 1,054 cases were decided by the Niabat courts, including that of the Naib Wazir-i-Azam,

against 1,444 last year. These figures include cases decided by Jirga, arbitration or through Shariat.

7. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The number of convicts and under-trial prisoners was 126 and 174 respectively. Of the former 25 prisoners are undergoing sentences in the Central Jail at Mach. The others were confined in the State Jail at Mastung or in the various Niabat lock-ups. Their health was on the whole good. Efforts continued to be made to train them in industrial arts.

8. *Military Forces.*—The strength of His Highness the Khan's irregular troops was 245 men as in the preceding year.

The strength of the State Levies employed for the general administration of the country was 667.

9. *Weather and Crops.*—The area under crop in the year under report was much below the average and prices of agricultural produce were low.

10. *Irrigation.*—The Lehri Khanwah scheme continued to function, the cost to the State during the year being Rs. 13,739 excluding free labour supplied by the zamindars.

11. *Trade.*—Imports into Pasni, the principal port of Mekran, amounted to Rs. 6,36,636 against Rs. 6,65,320 in the previous year and exports from Pasni to Rs. 3,23,253 against Rs. 5,16,108.

The imports from Persia *viâ* Pasni amounted to Rs. 13,295 against Rs. 3,500 last year, and the exports to Rs. 41,200 against Rs. 13,000 in 1930-31.

The income from customs duty amounted to Rs. 78,610 against Rs. 93,380 of the preceding year resulting in a deficit of Rs. 14,770. The decrease is due to fall in trade between Pasni and Karachi.

12. *Communications.*—The various fair-weather roads in the State were maintained in good order, and a new road was made from Mashkai to Jhao, a distance of 52 miles.

13. *Revenue and Finance.*—Statistics of revenue and expenditure for the year under review are given below:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31	13,86,762	12,08,209
1931-32	11,65,298	12,95,969

It will be seen that in place of a surplus of Rs. 1,78,553 there was a deficit of Rs. 1,30,671 on the year's working. The decrease in revenue (Rs. 2,21,464) is largely accounted for by a falling-off in land revenue amounting to Rs. 1,73,130 but decreases are also shown under Law and Justice, Octroi and Sung, Harbour and Ports, and Miscellaneous. This state of affairs is chiefly due, as elsewhere in India, to the catastrophic fall in prices of agricultural produce and raw materials. The increased expenditure is due to the cost of ceremonial and other arrangements connected with the succession of His Highness the Khan.

The income of the province of Mekran, which is included in the income of the Kalat State, amounted to Rs. 1,62,082 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,23,338 against Rs. 1,93,103 and Rs. 1,19,538 respectively for the previous year, showing a net saving of Rs. 38,744.

The credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 35,31,943 on 31st March 1932 against Rs. 36,62,614 in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 1,30,671. Of the credit balance of Rs. 35,31,943 a sum of Rs. 30,00,000 is invested in Government loans yielding interest at the rate of Rs. 1,28,150 per annum. The State also holds shares to the value of Rs. 3,00,000 in the Quetta Electric Supply Company, Limited, purchased last year. A sum of Rs. 73,847 was outstanding at the close of the year in taccavi and other advances.

14. *Hospitals.*—The State maintains dispensaries at the following places:—

1. Mastung	In Sarawan.
2. Khuzdar	In Jhalawan.
3. Bhag	In Kachhi.
4. Gandawa	In Kachhi.
5. Lehri	In Kachhi.
6. Turbat	In Mekran.
7. Pasni	In Mekran.

During the year under report 1,18,481 patients were treated against 92,768 in the preceding year. In addition to these dispensaries there are Government Hospitals at Kalat, Panjgur and Mand (Mekran) and a Church Missionary Society Hospital which is located at Mastung Road during the summer and at Dhadar during the winter months.

15. *Education.*—There are the following schools for boys in the State:—

1. Mastung Middle School .	In Sarawan.
2. Kalat Primary School .	In Sarawan.
3. Pringabad Primary School .	In Sarawan.
4. Walikhan Primary School .	In Sarawan.
5. Khuzdar Primary School .	In Jhalawan.

6. Dhadar Primary School	In Kachhi.
7. Bhag Primary School	In Kachhi.
8. Gandawa Primary School	In Kachhi.
9. Lehri Primary School	In Kachhi.
10. Turbat Primary School	In Mekran.
11. Panjgur Primary School	In Mekran.
12. Pasni Primary School	In Mekran.

The total number of students on the rolls was 722 against 731 of the previous year. Steps are being taken to improve the condition of all the schools by obtaining qualified staff and providing more adequate accommodation.

Mekran Levy Corps.

16. *Strength.*—The strength of the Mekran Levy Corps at the close of the year under report was 11 Indian officers and 439 ranks. The Jamaldini Platoon at Sohtagan Post continued to be attached to the Mekran Levy Corps.

17. *Discipline.*—The discipline and spirit of the Corps were good throughout the year.

18. *Detachments.*—The following was the normal distribution of the Mekran Levy Corps during the year:—

1. Panjgur Headquarters.
2. Grawag Post.
3. Gar Post.
4. Parom Post.
5. Turbat Post.
6. Mand Post.
7. Suntsar Post.
8. Sohtagan Post.

19. *Health.*—The health of the Corps was satisfactory during the year. Some cases of typhoid occurred in Chitkan (Panjgur illaqa) but the measures taken prevented the spread of infection.

A Naik died at Tasp on 20th September 1931 and a Lance Naik in the Hospital at Panjgur on 12th November 1931.

A sepoy died at Parom on 21st July 1931 while another at Panjgur on 4th April 1931.

20. *Tribal Levies.*—During the first quarter of the year, tribal levies continued to be maintained at Mand, Ispikan, Parom and Sohtagan but were disbanded on 1st July 1931 for reasons of economy. Their loss has not been seriously felt.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

With the few exceptions mentioned below the year under review was on the whole one of peace and quiet and the number of raids and untoward incidents was small.

2. The telegraph line was cut at a point five miles north of Kalat on the 1st June. The tracks of two men were followed up from the site to a neighbouring village and the State authorities took steps to exact reparation for the cutting of the line.

3. Six raiders attacked three men near the Dasht Pass at midday on the 17th June and lifted two camels. The Naib of Mastung went with trackers and levies in pursuit up to Madi village but failed to get into touch with the raiders.

4. On the 21st September five Damanis of the Sarhad entered the Palangtak area, looted twenty camels belonging to Mirzangi of Kharan and made off over the border between Nok Chah and Dinar Chah. They also carried off three men whom they released when they reached the frontier. The captured men on their return stated that the name of the headman of the thieves was Sharif of the tribe of Lashkar Khan Gamshadzai of Khwash. Thirteen camels were later recovered and returned to the owner.

5. The following events which occurred during the year under review had important repercussions on the tribal affairs of the Kalat Agency:—

6. His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat died on the 3rd November 1931. The Sardars of the Kalat State assembled at Mastung on the 10th December 1931 unanimously elected Nawab Bahadur Mir Muhammad Azam Jan as successor to the Khanate in accordance with the ancient customs of the State. The *Dastarbandi* ceremony took place on the 18th December in the Miri at Kalat.

7. Sir Shams Shah resigned the post of Wazir-i-Azam on the 1st January 1932, and Khan Bahadur Gul Muhammad Khan was appointed in his place from the 1st March 1932. During the interval from the 1st January 1932 to the 1st March 1932 Khan Sahib Agha Mir Ahmad Shah Assistant Wazir-i-Azam officiated as Wazir-i-Azam in addition to his own duties.

Valuable services were rendered by the four permanent and four additional members of the State Council at Kalat after His late Highness's death, and subsequently in assisting in the administration of the State during the interregnum.

8. *Magassi Affairs.*—In January 1931 Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan's ill-health and the strong agitation against him within the tribe made it necessary for the management of the *tuman* and of the Sardar's estates in the Jhal district to be placed in the hands of the Kalat State authorities. Arrangements were at first en-

trusted to the Mustaufi of Gandawa, but on 10th April 1931 M. Mahan Singh, a Government servant lent to the State, was appionted Naib for Jhal and guardian of the Magassi Sardar. Five months later a counter-agitation on behalf of the Sardar resulted in a considerable number of Magassis migrating from Jhal to Sind, with the result that after the death of His Highness Khan Mahmud Khan, Sardar Gul Muhammad was again entrusted with the management of his *tuman*. By the end of the year, however, no improvement had taken place in Magassi affairs and the tribe continues to be rent with agitation both against and on behalf of the Sardar.

9. *Mengal affairs.*—Khan Sahib Sardar Rasul Bakhsh Khan Mengal, who had been detained at Mastung on a charge of rebellion in September 1930, was discharged pending further enquiries into the matter.

10. Mir Nauroz Khan Zarakzai of Jhalawan and Abdul Aziz Langav of Mangochar who crossed the border into Afghanistan some four years ago in connection with a tribal feud returned to Kalat State territory in July 1931, their cases having been satisfactorily decided by a jirga of Kalat Sardars. They are now living peacefully at Mastung and Mangochar respectively.

11. Mir Muhammad Hassan Khan Ahmedzai, son of the late Khan Khudadad Khan by a low-born wife, died at Quetta on the 10th July 1931.

12. Sardar Murad Khan Gichki, Sardar of Panjgur, died at Sordo (Panjgur) on the night of the 14th/15th November after being ill for some months.

13. All the remaining Baranzais who sought refuge in Mekran in 1930 returned to Persia during the year under report, except Ali Muhammad and his son Nausherwan and their families, who have been permitted to remain at Panjgur on certain conditions but receive no financial assistance from Government.

Rs. 3,33,713 last year. The increase in income is due to better harvests and the collection of arrear taxes.

18. *Vital Statistics.*—The State maintains two Civil Dispensaries at Bela and Uthal. No epidemic occurred and there was no case of plague in the State during the year.

368 operations were performed and 658 persons were vaccinated during the year against 479 and 1,152 respectively in the preceding year.

The number of patients treated during the year was 30,524 against 29,495 last year.

There is an indoor patients' ward at Bela accommodating 6 beds and a midwife is also permanently employed in the Bela Dispensary.

19. *Education.*—The State maintains one Upper and one Lower Primary School at Bela and Uthal respectively for boys. The total number of boys on the roll was 101 against 125 last year.

The Khoja community's school at Ormara continued to receive a grant from His Highness the Agha Khan.

The cost of maintenance of the two State schools was Rs. 2,795 against Rs. 3,615 last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1931-32 with corresponding figures for the preceding year :—

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Difference + increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross demand.			
(a) Arrears for previous year	17,783	*1,36,522	+1,18,739
(b) Current year's demand .	11,40,610	7,93,540	—3,47,070
Total .	11,58,393	9,30,063	—2,28,331
II.—Collections.			
(a) Arrears for previous year	6,342	78,478	+72,136
(b) Current year's collections	8,95,483	6,48,431	—2,47,052
Total .	9,01,825	7,26,909	—1,74,916
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(a) Remissions . . .	65,090	96,236	+31,146
(b) Malikana . . .	39,130	28,565	—10,565
(c) Suspensions . . .	1,29,193	54,370	—74,823
(d) Grain & Cash Allowance	15,339	14,442	—897
(e) Arrears . . .	7,813	9,537	+1,724
(f) Miscellaneous . .	3	3	...
Total .	2,56,568	2,03,153	—53,415

* The difference is due to amount being set off against other Tahsils.

This table does not include Rs. 1,616-11-8 on account of gross revenue of the Bolan Sub-Tahsil for 1931-32 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I giving the results exhibited in the sub-joined table as compared with the figures for 1930-31. (Increase + Decrease—.)

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	—16,[illegible]29	—15,743
Sibi	—75,851	— 90,909
Loralai	—74,738	— 50,181
Zhob	—58,180	— 34,515
Chagai	—2,628	+ 17,088
Kalat	—605	—656
Total	—2,28,331	—1,74,916

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the Remissions and Suspensions granted during the year 1931-32 :—

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	280	...
	Pishin	487	378
Sibi	Sibi	...	297
	Shahrig	172	...
	Nasirabad	95,293	31,092
Loralai	Duki	...	5,000
	Sinjawi	4	...
Zhob	Hindubagh	...	2,184
	Killa Saifulla	...	9,229
Chagai	Nushki	...	6,195
Total	...	96,236	54,370

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	1930-31, Rate per maund.		1931-32, Rate per maund.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta	2 12 0		1 14 0 to	2 2 0
Chaman	2 10 0		No produce on account of drought.	
Pishin	3 1 0		2 3 0	
Shorarud	3 0 0		1 8 6	
Bori	3 4 0		1 12 3	
Barkhan	2 8 9		1 9 3	
Duki	2 11 0		1 12 9	
Sinjawi	3 6 6		2 1 0	
Musakhel	3 0 0		1 12 0	
Fort Sandeman	3 8 0		2 4 0	
Killa Saifulla	2 8 0		1 12 3	
Hindubagh	3 10 0		2 8 3	
Sibi	2 13 0 to	3 10 6	1 8 6 to	2 2 9
Shahrig	3 6 0 to	3 11 3	1 4 0 to	1 8 0
Kohlu	2 6 0		1 5 9	
Nushki	3 0 0		1 12 0	
Dalbandin	3 4 3		1 11 0	
Bolan	3 7 0		1 12 0	

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1931 (per rupee).		March 1932 (per rupee).	
	Seers.	Chh.	Seers.	Chh.
Wheat.				
Quetta	11	4	11	6
Loralai	15	0	13	2
Fort Sandeman	13	4	11	4
Nushki	14	0	13	0
Millet.				
Sibi	21	5	21	5

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall.

Station.	Average of 10 years from 1921-22 to 1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Quetta	8·02	7·20	9·06	11·20
Sibi	4·76	5·27	4·94	2·46
Harnai	10·72	11·99	7·96	9·59
Loralai	7·97	13·17	7·52	5·53
Fort Sandeman	10·69	16·21	4·23	9·93
Nushki	4·78	3·18	8·84	7·36
Mach (Bolan)	4·61	10·81	10·35	8·45

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 1,06,620 a compared with Rs. 1,89,277 in the previous year as shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference, increase + decrease —.
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	46,220	25,040	15,490	5,930	61,710	30,970	—30,740
Sibi . . .	45,155	21,550	20,492	10,350	65,647	31,900	—33,747
Loralai . .	7,140	4,280	12,460	10,680	19,600	14,960	—4,640
Zhob . . .	18,620	9,960	14,880	11,830	33,500	21,790	—11,710
Chagai . . .	1,950	3,600	5,970	3,400	7,920	7,000	—920
Kalat . . .	...	...	900	...	900	...	—900
Total .	1,19,085	64,430	70,192	42,190	1,89,277	1,06,620	—82,657

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars as stood on 31st March 1932.

Description.	1930-31.		1931-32.		Remarks.
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	
For boys.					
Normal school . . .	1	12	1	10	
Secondary schools . . .	11	3,522	11	3,645	
Primary schools of all kinds .	88	2,355	86	2,391	
Total .	100	5,889	98	6,046	
Private schools.					
(*a*) Mosque schools . .	185	2,551	170	2,318	
(*b*) Others	2	253	2	242	
Total .	187	2,804	172	2,560	
For girls.					
Secondary schools . . .	5	995	5	1,070	
Primary schools . . .	3	293	3	280	
Total .	8	1,288	8	1,350	
European schools common to boys and girls.	2	254	2	269	
Grand Total .	297	10,235	280	10,225	

APPENDIX IX.

(*a*) Secondary schools (boys)	3,645
Primary schools (boys)	2,391
Secondary schools (girls)	1,070
Primary schools (girls)	280
Normal school (boys)	10
European schools (boys)	109
European schools (girls)	160
Total .	7,665

Almost all these schools have Primary Departments attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed the number is distributed as under :—

Europeans and Anglo-Indians	160
Indian Christians	236
Muhammadans	3,986
Hindus and Sikhs	3,187
Parsis	53
Others	43
Total .	7,665

APPENDIX X.

Municipal and Local Funds.

The following statement shows the opening and closing balance of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds for the year 1931-32 :—

Name of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipt.	TOTAL.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	(A) 1,79,312 13 8	9,03,951 13 6	10,83,264 11 2	7,05,151 6 5	(B) 3,78,113 4 9
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	86,759 7 6	2,01,600 0 6	2,88,359 8 0	2,09,858 7 4	78,501 0 8
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	42,213 13 7	76,063 9 10	1,18,277 7 5	76,445 10 8	41,831 12 9
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	21,393 12 10	54,549 13 6	75,943 10 4	58,740 12 5	17,202 13 11
5. Fort Sandeman Excluded Local Fund	14,241 13 6	73,527 15 0	87,769 12 6	74,212 9 1	13,557 3 5
6 Nushki Town Fund	4,326 8 10	7,689 2 6	12,015 11 4	7,819 13 7	4,195 13 9
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	3,171 15 3	6,290 0 1	9,461 15 4	4,016 12 0	5,445 3 4
Total Local Funds	1,72,107 7 6	4,19,720 9 5	5,91,828 0 11	4,31,094 1 1	1,60,733 15 10

(A) Excludes Rs. 88,031-4-3 on account of General Provident Fund and Security Deposits of Municipai servants.
(B) Excludes Rs. 92,877-6-5 on account of General Provident Fund and Security Deposits of Municipal servants.

These figures do not include the amounts invested by the following funds :—

1. Quetta Municipal Fund . . . . . . Rs. 58,400
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund . . ,, 1,69,200
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund . . . . . . ,, 69,548-15-2
4. Loralai Bazar Fund . . . . ,, 14,950
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . . . . . . ,, 37,000
6. Nushki Town Fund . . . . ,, 4,992
7. Bolan Bazar Fund . . . . ,, 11,500

APPENDIX XI

APPENDIX

Workmen's

Return relating to period from 1st January to 31st December

Serial No.	Station.	Name of establishment.	Nature of work.	Average numbers employed per day.	
				Adults.	Minors.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Quetta-Pishin Agency.			
1	Sor Range Hills	Mian Muhammad Ismail of Quetta .	Coal Mines .	31	...
2	Ditto.	Messrs. Essajee & Sons of Quetta .	Do. .	15	...
3	Ditto.	Rai Sahib Tikam Dass Girdhari Dass of Quetta.	Do. .	19	...
4	Ditto.	Mrs. S. Pherozeshaw of Quetta .	Do. .	10	...
5	Ditto.	Messrs. Hassanally & Co., Bruce Road, Quetta.	Do. .	13	...
6	Ditto.	Messrs. Sorabjee & Sons of Quetta .	Do. .	13	...
7	Quetta . .	The Murree Brewery Co., Ltd., Quetta	Brewers .	45	...
8	Do. . .	The St. John Steam Flour Mills, Quetta.	Flour Mill and Factory.	43	...
9	Do. . .	The Municipal Workshop, Quetta .	Workshop .	19	...
10	Do. . .	The Quetta Arsenal . . .	Do. .	832	57
11	Do. . .	The Military Engineering Service Workshop.	Do. .	82	3
12	Do. . .	The Quetta Railway Shed Workshop	Do. .	60	...
13	Do. . .	The Quetta Electric Supply Co., Ld.	Do. .	108	...
		Carried over .	...	1,290	60

XI.

Compensation.

1931 of the Province of Baluchistan.

Accidents.						Occupational Diseases.						Remarks.
Cases of :—			Compensation paid during the year for :—			Cases of :—			Compensation paid during the year for :—			
Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	*33	...	...	(A) 103·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Includes one minor. (A) Represents compensation paid to adults only. No compensation was paid to the minor as only slight injury was received by him. (B) Relates to death which occurred in 1930. (C) Relates to death which occurred in 1930.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	(B) 1,200 (C) 750	...	3·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	34	1,950	...	106·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Workmen's

Return relating to period from 1st January to 31st December

Serial No.	Station.	Name of establishment.	Nature of work.	Average numbers employed per day. Adults.	Minors.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Quetta-Pishin Agency—contd.			
		Brought forward .		1,290	30
14	Quetta . .	The Gevernment Bakery, Quetta .	Factory .	39	...
15	For Range Hills.	P. Nanak Chand Chooni, Muhalla Ramgarh, Quetta.	Unauthorised mining operations.	11	...
		Total Quetta-Pishin Agency .	...	1.340	60
		Zhob Agency.			
16	Hindubagh .	The Baluchistan Chrome Co., Ltd., Hindubagh.	Chrome Mines.	179	...
17	Do. .	The late Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E., through his son Mr. F. B. Patel, Quetta.	Do. .	16	...
		Total Zhob Agency .	...	195	...
		Sibi Agency.			
18	Khost . .	Mir Surat Khan, Panezai Khost .	Coal Mines .	24	...
19	Shahrig .	The Minck Colliery Company, Shahrig.	Do. .	7	...
20	Do. . .	The late Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E., through his son Mr. F. B. Patel, Quetta.	Do. .	20	...
21	Harnai .	Rai Sahib Tikamdass, Girdharidass, Quetta.	Do. .	13	...
		Total Sibi Agency .	...	64	...
		Total of the Province .	...	1,599	60

XI—*contd.*

Compensation—*contd.*

1931 of the Province of Baluchistan—*contd.*

Accidents.						Occupational Diseases.						Remarks.
Cases of :—			Compensation paid during the year for :—			Cases of :—			Compensation paid during the year for:—			
Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	..	34	1,950	...	106 3	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	(D) 630·0	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	(D) Relates to accident which occurred in 1930.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	34	1,950	630	106·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No compensation paid. Case referred to Jirga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	34	1,950	630	106·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XII.

Return A.

Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923).

Proceedings before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Province of Baluchistan for the year ending 31st December 1931.

Return of cases filed.

1. Application for the registration of agreements should not be entered in this statement.

2. Proceedings should only be entered under distribution if they are confined to dependants of the deceased workman; where the employer is a party they should be shown under Award of Compensation: Fatal accidents [*cf.*, Rule 6 (2)].

Applications for.	Pending at commencement.	Filed.	Transferred to other Commissioners for disposal.	Received for disposal from other Commissioners.	Not contested.		Contested.		Total disposed of.	Court fees paid.
					Admitted by opposite party.	Total.	Allowed.	Total.		
										Rs.
Award of compensation (under section 10):—										
Fatal accidents .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
Permanent disablement . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary disablement .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
Distribution (under section 8) . .	...	3	1	1	3	3	...	...	3	...
Commutation (under section 7) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Review (under section 6) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovery of compensation (under section 31). . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others . . .	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
TOTAL .	...	5	2	1	4	4	...	...	5	...

APPENDIX XII.

Return B.

Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923).

Registration of agreements by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Province of Baluchistan for the year ending 31st December 1931.

Applications for registration of agreements relating to	Filed.	Registered as filed.	Total disposed of.
Payment of compensation for permanent disablement .	7	7	7
Payment of compensation for temporary disablement .	...	...	...
Commutation of half-monthly payments . . .	...	...	...

APPENDIX XII.

Return C.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (VIII OF 1923).

Proceedings before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Province of Baluchistan for the year ending 31st December 1931.

Number of persons in each wage-class to whom compensation was awarded.

(Commutation, Review, etc., cases should be excluded.)

	Assumed wage (see Schedule IV).	Number of Persons. For temporary disablement	For permanent disablement.	For fatal accidents.	Total number.
	Rs. A. P.				
ADULTS	8 0 0				
	10 0 0				
	12 0 0				
	15 4 0				
	20 0 0				
	25 0 0				
	30 0 0				
	35 0 0				
	40 0 0				
	46 4 0				
	55 0 0	..	..	1	1
	65 0 0				
	75 0 0				
	83 5 4				
	Total Adults .	..	..	1	1
	Rs. A. P.				
MINORS	8 0 0			Enter under total only.	
	10 0 0				
	12 0 0				
	15 4 0				
	20 0 0				
	25 0 0				
	30 0 0				
	35 0 0				
	40 0 0				
	46 4 0				
	55 0 0				
	65 0 0				
	75 0 0				
	83 5 4				
	Total Minors .				
	GRAND TOTALS .	..	...	1	1

APPENDIX XIII.

Serious offences committed in 1931.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Lora-lai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1931.	Total 1930.	Total 1929.
Rioting, 147-148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Murder, 302	21	7	46	29	1	...	104	118	173
Murder, attempt, 307	18	7	6	7	4	...	42	41	31
Culpable Homicide, 304	13	...	1	7	...	...	20	82	45
Suicide-attempt to 309	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333.	601	29	2	81	...	...	713	811	765
Kidnapping, 363 to 369	50	20	...	4	...	...	74	66	51
Rape, 376.	10	...	9	4	2	...	25	11	55
Unnatural offences, 377	18	...	1	1	...	...	20	18	19
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401.	344	565	...	62	13	19	1,003	1,563	1,507
Robbery, 392 to 394	13	...	7	112	...	...	132	85	39
Dacoity with murder, 396	11	...	...	10	3	...	24	5	9
Dacoity, other cases, 395 to 397, 400 to 402.	16	...	...	1	3	...	20	43	37
Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414.	113	10	...	3	...	4	126	130	89
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440.	30	3	...	104	4	...	141	210	231
Criminal trespass resulting in death, 459 to 460	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	22	1
Criminal trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	87	4	...	12	...	...	103	150	80
Adultery, 497	...	148	...	...	...	...	148	31	...
Abduction 498	...	...	94	...	...	...	94	...	...
Total 1931	1,344	793	171	427	30	23	2,798	...	...
Total 1930	1,463	646	776	408	26	24	...	3,343	...
Total 1929	1,215	593	873	380	11	67	...	...	3,139

N.B.—This statement also includes serious offences tried by Jirga.

APPENDIX XIV.

The following is the summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1931, as compared with figures for the year 1930 :—

—	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Pending from the previous year	567	580	15	6	40	39	19	14	146	137	10	6
Instituted during the year	4,962	4,408	337	302	301	323	81	12	4,839	4,875	154	118
Total	5,529	4,988	352	308	341	362	100	26	4,985	5,012	164	124
Disposed of during the year	4,949	4,415	346	298*	302	274	86	22	4,848	4,868	158	115
Transferred to Jirga Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the end of the year	580	573	6	10	39	88	14	4	137	144	6	9

* Excluding 14 Review Cases in Judicial Commissioner's Court.

APPENDIX XV.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

(Figures in columns 2 to 29

Name of District.	Country spirits.					Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits (foreign liquors, other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits).			
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 10 and 11.	Total of columns 6, 9 and 12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin . .	2,10,325	2,400	50,067	2,62,792	2,62,792	84,093	2,486	86,579	9,721	15,601	25,322	3 74,693
Sibi . . .	19,601	...	7,769	27,370	27,370	155	...	155	...	469	469	27,994
Loralai . . .	15.491	...	4,954	20,445	20,445	...	...	...	3,900	596	4,496	24,941
Zhob . . .	17,452	...	6,522	23,974	23,974	...	...	...	17,355	668	18,023	41,997
Chagai . . .	4,208	...	1,520	5,728	5,728	...	...	...	...	75	75	5,803
Bolan Pass, and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	4,877	...	1,020	5,897	5,897	70	...	70	...	100	100	6,067
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Commissioner's office.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . .	2,71,954	2,400	71,852	3,46,206	3,46,206	84,318†	2,486	86,804	30,976†	17,509	48,485	4,81,495
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total of previous year	2,78,688	2,400	72,535	3,53,623	3,53,623	49,630	4,505	54,135	*7,212 24,638	17,404	49,254	4,57,012
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

*Duty rum imported from U. P.

†Includes Rs. 25,537 on account of duty on rum imported from U. P. during 1931-32 and Beer and Whisky imported from Punjab during the year 1929-30 1930-31 and 1931-32.

XV:

No. I.—Revenue for 1931-32.

are gross.)

Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines: Duty on spirits used in manufacture of medicines and on rectified spirits and absolute alcohol used for medicinal purposes.	Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines: License fees for medicated wines.	Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines: Total of columns 14 & 15.	Sale proceeds of excise opium: Cost price.	Sale proceeds of excise opium: Duty.	Opium: License fees for the sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Opium: Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium (druggists' permits).	Opium: Total receipts from opium.	Hemp drugs: Sale proceeds: Ganja. Duty.	Hemp drugs: Sale proceeds: Charas. Duty.	Hemp drugs: Sale proceeds: Bhang. Duty.	Hemp drugs: License fees wholesale and retail from— Ganja, Charas and Bhang.	Hemp drugs: Warehouse dues.	Hemp drugs: Total receipts from hemp drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	+Miscellaneous.	Grand total of columns 1 to 29.	Deduct from column 30: Refunds.	Deduct from column 30: Expenditure as per Return II.	Total net Excise revenue in the year.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
69	75	144	8,000	17,860	15,898	120	41,878	40	27,375	280	20,640	...	48,335	185	...	4,65,235	..	20,538	4,44,607
...	...	...	1,151	2,569	1,505	...	5,225	...	...	200	4,377	55	4,632	...	...	3[illegible],851	46	4,720	33,08[illegible]
...	...	...	910	2,030	1,929	...	4,869	...	...	...	3,067	...	3,067	...	1	32,873	1,950	5,583	25,345
...	...	...	780	1,740	1,108	...	3,628	...	...	...	2,156	...	2,156	1	...	47,782	...	780	47,002
...	...	...	149	331	155	...	635	...	...	...	155	...	155	...	...	6,593	...	149	6,444
...	...	...	149	331	110	...	590	...	...	...	660	...	660	...	...	7,317	136	149	7,032
...	...	...	1,169	2,611	...	...	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,780	...	1,169	2,611
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,273	−8,273
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		305	−305
69	75	144	11,139	24,861	20,705	120	56,825	40	27,375	480	31,055	55	69,605	186	1	5,97,[illegible]56	2,132	40,497	5,55,027
...	...	...	1,169	2,611	...	...	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,780	...	1,169	2,611
...	50	50	12,889	22,831	20,381	120	56,261	90	30,19[illegible]	1,278	32,568	20	64,14[illegible]	123	...	5,77,595	210	62,[illegible]03	5,15,182
...	...	...	1,946	3,450	...	...	5,400	...	950	...	...	...	950	..	..	6,[illegible]50	...	1,[illegible]46	4,404

NOTE.—The totals given in Columns 10, 12, 13, 30 and 33 of this statement do not agree with those shown in the same columns of Returns No. I for the year 1930-31 as a sum of Rs. 24,638 on account of duly realized on Rosa rum imported from U. P. during 1930-31 was not included in the return for that year.

APPENDIX XVI.

Imperial Return II.—Expenditure for 1931-32.

Name of District.	Pay of officers and Establishment.	Allowances other than rewards.	Supplies and services other than rewards. / Construction and repairs of buildings.	Contingencies and special charges other than rewards.	Rewards.	Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	8,689	1,322	1,750	767	10	8,000	20,538
Sibi	2,178	1,101	...	230	60	1,151	4,720
Loralai	3,637	937	...	99	...	910	5,583
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	780	780
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	149	149
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District	...	...	...	...	...	149	149
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	1,169	1,169
Revenue Commissioner's office	6,398	1,526	...	349	...	...	8,273
Treasury Officer Quetta	...	...	...	305	...	...	305
Total	20,902	4,886	1,750	1,750	70	11,139	40,497
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	1,169	1,169
Total of Previous year	21,206	6,573	4,141	17,350	44	12,889	62,203
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	1,946	1,946

N.B.—The total cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department during the year is to be shown in lump in column 8.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return III.—

Division & District.	Manufacture of Liquor—number of		Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of—					Country liquors. Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Country spirits.	Liquors, other than commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Quetta-Pishin .	1	1	...	11	1	2	1	9
Sibi . . .	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	21
Loralai . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Zhob . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Chagai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total .	1	1	2	15	3	4	3	43
Total of previous year	1	1	2	16	5	5	5	46

XVII.

Shops and licenses for 1931-32

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—number for sale of—									Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—				Retail licenses—number for sale of—		
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens.	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2	1	11	11	22	2	15	2	28	7	7	7	7	14	2	2
...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	4	12	20	20	20	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	6	4	4	4	4	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	6	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
2	1	27	11	22	13	15	2	44	31	35	39	39	14	2	2
2	2	26	11	22	13	20	2	39	32	36	40	40	16	2	2

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

Name of District.	Country spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of	At strength of	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2 & 3.	Rates of duty.	Cost price per L. P. gallon.	Retail price per L. P. gallon.	Foreign liquors. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Commercial spirits. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.	Issues in seers of excise opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin	21,209	880	19,792·1	See enclosure to this statement.	See enclosure to this statement.	See enclosure to this statement.	6,006	1,646	70,542	442	1,13,321	23	2,954	10	431
Sibi . .	2,263	10	2,035·7				289	80	980	...	1,480	...	155	...	62
Loralai . .	1,610	...	1,449·0				307	79	1,367	100	627	...	82	...	49
Zhob . .	1,825	...	1,642·5				229	65	802	712	668	...	...	...	42
Chagai . .	440	...	396·0				24	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bolan Pass, and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	510	...	459·0				52	3	145	...	276	...	...	...	8
Kalat State .	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Total .	27,847	890	25,774·3				6,997	1,878	74,006	*1,254	1,16,372	23	3,191	10	600
Kalat State .	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Total of previous year.	27,986	1,775	26,607·4				10,588	3,015	78,878	2,273	1,03,195	23	3,489	9	596
Kalat State .	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90

* Includes 955 gallons imported by troops from United Province

XVIII.

IV.—Consumption, Rates of duties and prices, 1931-32.

Opium and other drugs.

Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer. Cost price.	Duty.	Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales of morphia in lbs., oz. and grs.	Charas. Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Ganja. Sales in seers.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Bhang. Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Duty per seer.	Retail price of seer.	Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Grains.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a.	Grs.
18 9 0	41 7 0	100 0 0	1,417·25	875·17	6 6	20	60	2·6	10	50	389·66	1	6 8	329·85
18 9 0	41 7 0	100 0 0	...	199·74	6 6	20	60	0·03	10	50	355·63	1	6 8	...
18 9 0	41 7 0	100 0 0	...	94·99	6 6	20	60	...	...	...	31·4	1	6 8	...
18 9 0	41 7 0	100 0 0	...	92·73	6 6	20	60	...	...	...	48·68	1	6 8	...
18 9 0	41 7 0	100 0 0	...	17·28	6 6	20	60	0·04	10	50	9·2	1	6 8	...
18 9 0	41 7 0	100 0 0	...	43·41	6 6	20	60	...	...	...	23·15	1	6 8	...
...	...	...	...	196·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 9 0	41 7 0	100 0 0	1,417·25	1,323·32	6 6	20	60	2·67	10	50	857·72	1	6 8	329·85
...	...	...	...	196·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	...	...	...
21 10 0	38 6 0	100 0 0	7,156·67	1,308·58	...	20	60	3·48	10	50	1,010·09	...	6 8	135·4
...	...	...	...	216·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	...	...	...

and 240 gallons supplied to troops by Quetta Distillery.

Enclosure to Imperial Return IV.—Consumption.

I.—Rates of duty—

For consumption in all areas except in the following cases for which rates shall be as shown against each of them:—

10° under proof	. Rs. 9-9 per gallon.
20° do	. Rs. 8-8 do.

(*i*) For consumption on the Nasirabad Sub-division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil:—

10° under proof	. Rs. 6-2 per gallon.
20° do.	. Rs. 5-8 do.

(*ii*) For consumption by special permit holders:—

10° under proof	. Rs. 13-6 per gallon.
20° do.	. Rs. 12-1 do.

II.—Cost price per London Proof—

(*a*) For liquor issued from the Quetta Distillery:—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof	. 2	8	10	2	9	4
20° do.	. 2	8	7	2	9	3

(*b*) For liquor issued from the Bonded Warehouse at Jhatpat in the Nasirabad Sub-division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil:—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof	. 2	9	11	2	12	9
20° do.	. 2	9	3	2	9	3

III.—Retail price per London Proof gallon—

(*a*) All areas except Nasirabad Sub-division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil:—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof	. 15	13	6	16	10	8
20° do.	. 16	14	0	16	14	0

(*b*) Nasirabad Sub-division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil:—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof	. 13	5	4	13	5	4
20° do.	. 14	1	0	14	1	0

APPENDIX XIX.

Imperial Return IV-A.

1931-32.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (*a*) on payment of duty and (*b*) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.									Exports.			
	Duty-paid.						In bond.			Duty paid in Baluchistan to the credit of Sind.			
	From Punjab.		From United Provinces.		Total.		From Punjab.	From Bombay Presidency.	Total.	To—		Total	
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.				Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	gallons	Rs. A. P.	gallons	Rs. A. P.			Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	gallons	Rs.	gallons	Rs.
Beer . . .	1,066·5	798 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	129	...	...
Whisky . .	13·5	327 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Charas . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 8 11$\frac{3}{4}$	...	34 8 11$\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...
Ganja . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0 from Ahmednagar.	0 4 0	...	...	...	..
Bhang . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0 from Sindh.	12 0 0	...	...	...	...
Rum (Rosa) .	...	..	967·6	23,585 4 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
Total .		1,126 2 0		23,585 4 0									

APPENDIX

Imperial

Division and District.	Area in square miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square		
							Country spirit.		
	Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still area.	Distillery area.	
1	2	3		4	5		6	7	
		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin .	...	19·5	5200·5	...	60,272	87,269	...	3·9	1300·1
Sibi . . .	...	...	3,919	...	...	87,781	...	...	186·6
Loralai . .	...	...	7,525	...	...	86,087	...	...	1881·3
Zhob . .	...	...	10,315	...	...	57,963	...	..	2578·8
Chagai . .	...	...	19,622	...	...	24,224	...	...	9,811
Bolan Pass, and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	...	...	359	...	...	4,688	...	...	119·7
Total .	...	19·5	46940·5	...	60,272	3,48,012	...	3·9	1235·3
Total of previous year.	...	19·5	46940·5	...	60,272	3,48,012	...	3·9	1144·9

XX.

Return V for 1931-32.

miles per shop.								Number of shops per 10,000 of population.								
									Country spirit.							
Opium. 8		Ganja. 9		Charas. 10		Bhang. 11		Out-still area. 12	Distillery area. 13		Opium. 14		Ganja. 15		Charas. 16	
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
6·5	1300·1	6·5	1300·1	6	1300·1	6·5	1300·1	...	·83	·46	·5	·46	·5	·46	·5	·46
...	326·6	...	196·0	...	196·0	...	196·0	...	...	2·39	...	1·37	...	2·28	...	2·28
...	1881·3	...	1881·3	...	1881·3	...	1881·3	...	...	·46	...	·46	...	·46	...	·46
...	2578·8	...	...	...	2578·8	...	2578·8	...	...	·69	...	·69	...	...	...	·69
...	9,811	...	9,811	...	9,811	...	9,811	...	...	·83	...	·83	...	·83	...	·83
...	179·5	...	179·5	...	179·5	...	179·5	...	...	6·40	...	4·27	...	4·27	...	4·27
6·5	1676·4	6·5	1466·9	6·5	1303·9	6·5	1303·9	...	·83	1·09	·5	·8	·5	·92	·5	1·03
6·5	1611·7	6·5	1422·4	6·5	1268·7	6·5	1268·7	...	·83	1·18	·5	·83	·5	95	·5	1·06

APPENDIX

Imperial

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population.		Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).					Average taxation		
	Bhang.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Country spirit (distillery area).		
	Urban.	Rural.						Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.
1	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Quetta-Pishin .	·5	·46	14·97	·29	·002	·59	·26	10·62	2·53	13·15
Sibi . . .	...	2·28	2·58	·07	...	·23	·41	9·63	3·82	13·45
Loralai . .	...	·46	1·87	·06	...	·11	04	10·69	3·42	14·11
Zhob . .	...	·69	3·15	·07	...	·16	·08	10 63	3·97	14·60
Chagai . .	...	·83	1·82	·03	...	·07	·04	10·63	3·80	14·43
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	...	4·27	10·88	·17	...	·93	·49	10 63	2·22	12·85
Total .	·5	1 03	7·04	·15	·001	·32	·21	10·55	2 79	13·34
Total of previous year.	·5	1·06	7·29	·15	·001	·32	·25	10·47	2·73	13·20

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to retail vendors and the cost

XX—*contd.*

Return V for 1931-32—*contd.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

Opium.			Ganja.			Charas.			Bhang.			Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return I).
Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
41·44	36·89	78·33	10·0	Noted in column 33.	10·00	20·0	16·28	36·28	1·0	Noted in column 33.	1·0	3·15
41·44	24·27	65·71	10 0		10·0	20·0	7·88	27 88	1·0		1·0	0·43
41·44	39·37	90·81	10·0		10·0	20·0	24·27	44·27	1·0		1·0	0·38
41·44	26·38	67·82	10·0		10·0	20·0	15·25	35·25	1·0		1·0	0·82
41·44	19 38	60·82	10·0		10·0	20·0	5·84	25·84	1·0		1·0	0·27
41·44	13·75	55·19	10·0		10·0	20·0	9·92	29·92	1·0		1·0	1·56
41·44	34·51	75·95	10·0		10·0	20·0	14·22	34·22	1·0		1·	1·47
38·38	34·20	72·58	10·0		10·0	20·0	14·04	34·04	1·0		1·0	1·37

price per seer is to be shown.

APPENDIX XXI.

Provincial Statement A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1931-32.

Name of District.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India).							Licenses for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured in India or imported.			Remarks.
		Quantity sold. To the public and licensed vendors.									
		Imported.				Made in India.					
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	To licensed vendors.	To the public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quetta-Pishin . .	10	246	1,973	...	47,401	16	...	1	113,443*	...	* Includes Issued to :—
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	gallons.
Loralai	2	...	16	...	403	...	200	...	...	...	Sind . . . 172
Zhob	2	...	3	...	173	...	22	...	...	...	Troops . . . 75,711
Bolan Pass, and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,883
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1931-32 . .	14	246	1,992	...	47,977	16	222	1	113,443	...	
Total for 1930-31 . .	15	324	2,316	110	51,848	23	3,929	1	101,689	...	

APPENDIX XXII.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and

Name of District.	FOREIGN SPIRITS AND														
	Sold under shop														
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.							
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.		
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin . .	11	1,346	3,627	100	8,418	12	12,219	1	3	109	5	580	18	1,513	1
Sibi	4	78	256	...	838	...	1,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Loralai . . .	4	79	376	4	952	...	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	6	60	212	2	575	...	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chagai	1	...	24	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	1	2	46	...	89	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total for 1931-32 . .	27	1,565	4,541	106	11,042	12	14,787	1	3	109	5	580	18	1,513	6
Total for 1930-31 . .	26	2,626	7,318	194	12,904	114	16,956	2	1	188	1	944	44	6,677	6

XXII.

Statement B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1931-32.

FERMENTED LIQUORS. licenses. Sold at Railway Refreshment Rooms. Imported. Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Made in India. Rum.	Beer.	Sold under other sorts of licenses, viz., Hotels, Dâk Bungalows, Military canteens and association bar licenses. No. of licenses.	Imported. Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Made in India. Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Fermented liquors only. No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	1	...	8	...	13	49	50	191	...	13,000	14	...	75,996	2	*6,350	* Imported . 1,045 Indian . 5,305 Total . 6,350
2	31	...	122	...	194	3	...	2	...	20	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	11		8	1	4	10	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	6	...	56	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	40	...	197	...	271	55	54	204	...	13,165	14	...	75,998	2	6,350	
7	47	...	353	...	342	60	57	37[illegible]	31	11,846	...	31	64,74[illegible]	2	5,753	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Provincial Statement " C ".

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1931-32.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per census of 1931.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.
(i) Quetta	60,272	77	16	62	13	38	6	53	9
(*a*) Quetta Municipality and Suburbs	34,881	67	25	51	19	23	7	49	14
(*b*) Quetta Cantonment	25,391	10	5	11	5	15	6	4	2
(ii) Quetta-Pishin District other than (i)	87,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibi District	87,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai District	86,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob District	57,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai District	24,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	4,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXIV.

Result of the New Abkari System.—The financial result of the New Abkari System is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (excluding Distillery rents).	1,15,812	1,07,467	3,99,702	3,51,223	3,43,806
Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery building).	960	5,192	17,759	27,268	29,035

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the consumption of Opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan during 1931-32.

Tincture Opium.	Tincture Camphor.	Morphia.	Various Ipecac.
lbs. oz. dr. m.	lbs. oz. z. m.	Grains	lbs. oz. z. gr.
12 1 4 0	6 8 0 0	7	4 1 1 0

NOTE.—This is exclusive of opium used or veterinary purposes by the Military Department.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Receipts.

Account No.	Major Head.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1931-32.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1931-32.	Actuals for 1930-31.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.		Remarks.
					Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	Customs	1,000	845	939	...	94	
II	Taxes on Income	1,61,000	2,19,781	1,60,745	59,036	...	
III	Salt	...	50	110	...	60	
IV	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	
V	Land Revenue	10,27,000	7,29,038	8,76,411	...	1,47,373	
VI	Excise	5,97,000	5,85,356	5,83,292	2,064	...	
VII	Stamps	1,86,000	1,56,181	1,89,627	...	33,446	
VIII	Forests	29,000	27,975	29,277	...	1,302	
IX	Registration	6,000	6,141	6,521	...	380	
XIII	Works for which capital accounts are kept .	61,000	38,887	53,397	...	14,510	

XIV	Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	1,000	2,188	506	1,682	...
XVI	Interest	47,000	28,115	30,372	...	2,257
XVII	Administration of Justice	32,000	35,379	31,302	4,077	...
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements . . .	15,000	8,823	11,672	...	2,849
XIX	Police	9,000	8,689	7,448	1,241	...
XXI	Education	41,000	48,586	43,066	5,520	...
XXII	Medical	5,000	5,872	4,115	1,757	...
XXIII	Public Health	...	...	180	...	180
XXIV	Agriculture	15,000	11,076	13,008	...	1,932
XXVI	Miscellaneous Departments . . .	2,000	4,804	2,058	2,746	...
XXVII	Currency	2,000	1,145	1,311	...	166
XXX	Civil Works	56,000	48,183	62,323	...	14,140
XXXIII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation . .	15,000	14,493	13,805	688	...
XXXIV	Stationery and Printing	4,000	4,303	4,388	...	85
XXXV	Miscellaneous	38,000	33,574	86,434	...	52,860
	Total .	23,50,000	20,19,484	22,12,307	78,811	2,71,634

APPENDIX XXVII.

Expenditure.

Account Head.		Sanctioned estimates for 1931-32.	Actual (Provisional) for 1931-32.	Actuals for 1930-31.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.		Remarks.
					Increase.	Decrease.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue .		3,99,000	3,36,757	3,93,536	...	56,779	
II. Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—							
A.—Opium		...	...	...	...	...	
B.—Excise		51,000	42,864	64,884	...	22,020	
C.—Stamps		3,000	2,912	2,992	...	80	
D.—Forests		40,000	34,653	41,725	...	7,072	
E.—Registration		3,000	3,189	3,257	...	68	
III. General Administration		1,57,000	1,27,796	1,64,646	...	36,850	
IV. Administration of Justice		73,000	67,176	71,191	...	4,015	
V. Jails and Convict Settlements .	*Non-voted* .	600	545	600	...	55	
	Voted . .	2,16,400	1,98,969	2,61,269	...	62,300	
VI. Police	*Non-voted* .	20,200	13,092	19,371	...	6,279	
	Voted . .	12,53,800	11,39,841	13,08,935	...	1,69,094	
VII. Ecclesiastical		33,000	35,929	35,380	549	...	
VIII. Political		16,43,000	14,72,116	16,24,220	...	1,52,104	
IX. Frontier Watch and Ward		28,75,000	26,18,208	29,44,126	...	3,25,918	
X. Education	*Non-voted* .	19,200	849	20,510	...	19,661	
	Voted . .	3,63,800	3,42,138	3,51,015	...	8,877	
XI. Medical and Public Health .	*Non-voted* .	34,500	31,991	34,003	...	2,012	
	Voted . .	3,26,500	2,52,743	3,72,473	...	1,19,730	
XII. Agriculture and Scientific Departments—							
A.—Agricultural Experimental Farms. .		17,000	10,400	15,793	...	5,393	

B.—Agricultural Experiments		28,800	16,759	15,297	1,462	...	
C.—Destruction of Locusts		...	729	4,663	...	3,934	
D.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs—Grant-in-aid to Quetta Horse Show.		4,300	1,490	3,430	...	1,940	
E.—Establishment Charges paid to other Governments Departments, etc.		1,500	...	3,403	...	3,403	
F.—Veterinary Charges		77,100	62,719	74,794	...	12,075	
G.—Agricultural Works		1,300	580	1,375	...	795	
H.—Museum		6,000	5,179	7,239	...	2,060	
I.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum, etc.		4,000	3,149	5,948	...	2,799	
J.—Provincial Statistics and other Miscellaneous Departments—							
I(*i*)—Provincial Statistics		22,000	20,318	22,137	...	1,819	
K.—Famine Relief		...	...	...	...	...	
XIII. Miscellaneous	*Non-voted*	1,81,500	1,81,500	1,81,500	...	...	
	Voted	78,500	56,629	97,553	...	40,924	
Expenditure included in Other Demands—							
Taxes on Income		23,000	20,246	19,216	1,030	...	
Irrigation	*Non-voted*	1,82,000	1,78,964	1,35,800	43,164	...	
	Voted	4,21,000	3,29,004	5,70,190	...	2,41,186	
Interest on Ordinary Debts		2,36,000	3,93,461	2,34,396	1,59,065	...	
Interest on other obligations		26,000	...	23,151	...	23,151	
Currency		2,000	1,241	1,456	...	215	
Civil Works	*Non-voted*	2,000	1,800	1,628	172	...	
	Voted	5,93,000	6,94,087	7,18,249	...	24,162	
Frontier Watch and Ward—Works		8,27,000	7,61,813	11,62,996	...	4,01,183	
Territorial and Political Pensions		38,000	36,320	37,690	...	1,370	
Superannuation allowances and Pensions—*Voted.*		64,000	1,00,477	75,019	25,458	...	
Stationery and Printing		1,000	1,529	1,204	325	...	
Interest on Works for which no capital accounts are kept—		...	...	...	...	...	
Customs		14,000	9,796	13,278	...	3,482	
Census	*Non-voted*	...	...	...	...	...	
	Voted	71,000	55,746	60,292	...	4,546	
Total		1,04,34,000	96,65,704	1,12,01,330	2,31,225	17,67,351	Net increase—Rs. 1,26,223.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Contagious Diseases during the year 1930-31 and 1931-32.

—	1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Equines.				
1. Tatenas	1	1	...	...
2. Anthrax	...	...	...	...
Bovines.				
1. Rinderpest	10	...	365	88
2. Foot and mouth diseases	5,288	112	2,787	16
3. Anthrax	1	1	...	...
4. Black quarter	...	...	...	...
5. Other contagious diseases	60	2	236	65
Others.				
1. Anthrax	1,392	1,314	150	150
2. Sheep pox	1,656	595	2,163	159
3. Goat and sheep mange	10,415	1,310	4,809	95
4. Camel Mange	...	...	...	...
5. Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia.	1,012	827	394	274
6. Foot and mouth disease	6,358	471	5,316	56
7. Wire worm	25,717	2,285	18,128	2,587
8. Liver Fluke	3,960	520	2,917	159
9. Rabies	...	...	8	8
10. Other contagious diseases	447	41	5,720	440
Total	56,317	7,479	42,993	4,197

APPENDIX XXIX.

Provincial Stallions and the mares covered by them during the year 1931-32.

Serial No.	Name of Stallion.	Number of mares covered.				
		Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.	Zhob District.	Chagai District.
1	Manak Kathiawar	...	...	26	...	...
2	Karcheif Kathiawar	...	...	18	...	...
3	Maharaj II Kathiawar	23	25	...	...	...
4	Meadow Arab	33	13	...	...	...
5	Cicero Arab	23	9	...	...	...
6	Arabian Knight Arab	22	29	...	...	...
7	Count Palatine T. B. E.	16	4	...	...	...
8	Foreign Legion T. B. E.	21	1	...	...	...
9	Atheling Arab	26	23	...	...	...
		164	104	44	...	...
		Total	.	312		

APPENDIX XXX.

Income-tax.

	1930-31.			1931-32.			Remarks.
	Ordinary tax.	Super-tax.	Total.	Ordinary tax.	Super-tax.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Balance outstanding at the close of the previous year.	16,203	...	16,203	10,668	...	10,668	
Reduced—							
†Section 27	†2,789	...	†2,789	3,129	...	3,129	Rs. A. P. †Section 27 . . . 2,734 0 0
*Written off as irrecoverable— Balance .	13,414	...	13,414	7,539	...	7,539	*Written off . . 55 0 0
Assessment during the year . . .	80,533	14,530	95,063	1,15,904	15,929	1,31,833	
Penalties under Section 46 (1) . . .	3,860	...	3,860	1,211	...	1,211	
Miscellaneous Receipts	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Total Demand	97,809	14,530	1,12,339	1,24,654	15,929	1,40,583	‡Out of 456 private assessees 137 had to be dealt with under section 23(4) while penalties under section 46 (1) were imposed in 2 cases and certificates under section 46(2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 1 case.
Arrears at the close of the year . . .	10,668	...	10,668	7,303	...	7,303	
Excess collections	646	...	646	1,572	...	1,572	
Net collection	87,787	14,530	1,02,317	1,18,923	15,929	1,34,852	
Assessment per assessee works out to—							
Officials exclusive of tax deducted at source.	...	...	103	...	...	77	§Out of 741 private assessees, 199 had to be dealt with under section 23(4) while penalties under section 46(1) were imposed in 30 cases and certificates under section 46(2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 27 cases.
Others	...	...	210	...	...	163	
Number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income.	...	...	1,036	...	...	2,096	
Number of officials found liable to tax . .	...	...	77	...	...	145	
Number of others	...	...	456‡	...	...	§741	
Assessment which remained under consideration at the close of the year—							
Official	...	...	10	...	...	302	
Others	...	...	220	...	...	738	

*The increase in the amount of tax assessed and realised is partly due to careful scrutiny and extensive survey work and and partly to increase in the rates of income tax and the lowering of the minimum limit for taxation and the imposition of surcharge.

APPENDIX XXXI.

District or State.	Tribal Census.			Regular Census.			Total.			Remarks.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baluchistan . . .	757,768	408,217	349,551	110,849	80,197	30,652	868,617	488,414	380,203	
Districts . . .	354.158	190,873	163.285	109.350	79,131	30,219	463,508	270,004	193.504	
Quetta-Pishin . .	76,242	39,554	36,688	71,299	50,748	20,551	147,541	90,302	57,239	
Sibi	129,757	70,988	58,769	13,248	8,995	4,253	143,005	79,983	63,022	
Loralai . . .	79,784	43,153	36,631	6,303	4,783	1,520	86,087	47,936	38,151	
Zhob	48,345	26,309	22,036	9,618	8,287	1,331	57,963	34 596	23,367	
Chagai . . .	19,516	10,573	8,943	4,708	3,148	1,560	24,224	13,721	10,503	
Bolan and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	514	296	218	4 174	3,170	1,004	4,688	3,466	1,222	
States . . .	403,610	217,344	186,266	1,499	1,066	433	405,109	218,410	186,699	
Kalat . . .	*340,602	183,849	156,753	1,499	1,066	433	342,101	184,915	157,186	* Includes 23,358 persons (12,503 males and 10,855 females) censused on a modified schedule in Kharan.
Lasbela . . .	63,008	33,495	29,513	...	...	...	63,008	33,495	29,513	

APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing, for the previous (1930-31) and the current (1931-32) years the capital value of the buildings, Water Supplies and electrical Installations, maintained, and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of Installations under Head 41—Civil Works—Central.

Capital value of—	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	96,15,665	96,42,985
Water Supply Installations	10,41,911	10,63,001
Electrical Installations	2,68,819	2,94,014
Total	1,09,26,395	1,10,00,000

Expenditure.	1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Building	1,61,378	3,44,236	1,00,756	4,57,201

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing for the previous (1930-31) and the current (1931-32) years the capital value of the Buildings maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, Head 29-A—Frontier Watch and Ward.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital value of Buildings maintained	14,03,221	15,36,750

Expenditure.	1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	23,415	54,660	10,481	47,716

APPENDIX C.

P. W. D. Road Statement for Baluchistan.

A=Motor roads, continuously maintained.
B=Motor tracks, put in order as required.
C=Pack tracks, cleared when required.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	I. Origin-Quetta.				
1	Chaman (Quetta P. O.—Chaman P. O.) Sheikh Mandah 5. Baleli 7½. Kuchlak Camp 12½. Yaru 25. Saranan 32½. Killa Abdulla 51½. Shelabagh 60½. Old Chaman 71. Chaman 77.	77	...	...	Khojak Pass M. 63½ apt to be snow-bound.
	(*a*) Samungli Link (Cant. boundary—Baleli) Samungli 6. Baleli 8½.	...	5½	...	
	(*b*) Ghazaband road (from M. 8. Chaman road to Gulistan). Dinar Post 23. Segi 32, Gulistan 42½.	...	34½	...	Lora crossing bad.
	(*c*) Continuation to Spinatiza .	...	...	17½	Levy Post.
	(*d*) Bostan Link (M. 23¾ to M. 20 Zhob Road).	...	7	...	
	(*e*) Pishin Link (From M. 25) .	6½	...	...	
	(*f*) Continuation to Khushdil Khan.	...	8	...	Irrigation tank.
	(*g*) Branch from M. 36 to Malozai.	...	6½	...	Irrigation pumping station.
	(*h*) Saranan Link (M. 32 Pishin)	...	9	...	
	(*i*) Gulistan Link (M.g 38½-49½)	...	20	...	Gulistan is half way.
	(*j*) Bogra Link tink (M. 55¼ Chaman) Ghani oba 69, Kach 75½, Bogra spring 83, Chaman 90.	...	35	...	Very steep ting.
	(*k*) Shelabagh Link (M. 60-M. 64).	...	4	...	Very steep 1 in 7.
	(*l*) Continuation from Chaman to Afghan Border.	2½	...	...	Kandahar approx 70 miles on.
	Carried over .	86	129½	17½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles.			Remarks.
		A.	B.	C	
	Brought forward	86	129½	17½	
	I. Origin-Quetta—*contd.*				
2	Zhob (M. 14 Chaman Road-Fort Sandeman). Khanai 30. Khanozai 46. Khan Mehtarzai 61. Hindubagh 75. Nisai 94. Killa Saifulla 115. Akhtarzai 125. Kalu Kil'a 141. Gwal Haiderzai 150. Tang Haiderzai 159. Muzaffarpur 173. Badinzai 189. Fort Sandeman 205.	191	...	...	Khan Mehterzai pass apt to be snow-bound. Nullah crossing M. 160-190 impassable in spates.
	(*a*) Surkhab Link from M. 46 to Pishin.	...	24	..	
	(*b*) Hindubagh R. S. Branch from M. 74.	...	1½	...	
	(*c*) Murgha Faquirzai road from M.93.	...	35	...	Militia Post.
	(*d*) Continuation to Loe Band	...	..	25	Militia Post.
	(*e*) Killa Saifullah R. S. Branch from M.115.	1½	...	...	
	(*f*) Sharan Jighezai Branch from Killa Saifullah.	...	...	35	Militia Post will join Fort Sandeman shaghalu old when it is constructed in 1932-33.
	(*g*) Continuation to Ashewat	...	...	33	Militia Post.
	(*h*) Killa Saifullah Pass Road (M.117 Loralai). Meets Speraragha road near Chanali 131. Sirki Jangal 142. Loralai 156.	39	...	...	Railhead to Loralai is 46 miles.
	(*i*) Maratangi Link M. 146 to M. 25 Gurlama road.	26	...	...	Loralai-Fort Sandeman by this.
3	Ziarat (Quetta Junction Stewart and Lytton road-Smallan Junction Harnai road). Gandak 15. Saratangi 22. Kach 30. Kahan 47. Ziarat 63. Chotair 78½. Smallan 101½. Loralai 122.	122	...	...	Ziarat Pass snow-bound in winter liable to spates in summer.
	(*a*) Mangi Branch from Ziarat	...	...	21	To Railway.
	Carried over	485½	190	131½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	465½	190	131½	
	I. Origin-Quetta—*contd.*				
4	Speraragha (M. 46 Zhob road-M. 131 Killa Saifulla Pass road) Khanozai 46. Yusaf Kach 51. Mallozai 55. Speraragha 70. Chinjan 87. Chanali 101. Killa Saifullah Pass road 105. Loralai 130.	...	89	...	Speraragha Pass snow bound in winter.
5	Urak (Quetta boundary-Urak). Hanna 7. Urak 13½.	10	...	...	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Nar Nallah Branch from M. 6½.	...	1½	...	
6	Bolan (Quetta-Sibi) Galbraith Spinney 3. Sariab 8. Darwaza 23½. Kolepur 26½. New Mach 41½. Bibinani 56. Kirta 68. Kundland 76. Rindli 86. Sibi 104.	104	...	...	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Mach Jail Branch from M. 41½.	1½	...	...	
	(*b*) Nari Gorge Branch from Sibi	...	8	...	
7	Kalat (M. 8 Bolan road-Mastung) Sariab 8. Mian Ghundi 11. Lak Pass 18. Mastung 32.	24	...	...	Continues in Kalat State charge : see notes at end.
	(*a*) Mastung R. S Branch	1½	...	...	
	(*b*) Mastung Civil Lines Branch	1	...	...	
8	Chagai (M. 19 Kalat road-border at Mirjawa) Kanak 31½. Sheikh wasil 39. Kirdagap 54½. Galongur 71½. Kishingi 79. Nushki 90½. Ahmedwal 102. Mal Chauki 121½. Dalbandin 209. Nok Kundi 313. Jazzak wells 389. Mirjawa border post 400.	...	381	...	Road made up to Dalbandin : bad beyond, continues to Mirjawa town 401. Duzdap 475.
	(*a*) Kurram Levy Post Branch from M. 43.	...	18	...	
	(*b*) Panjpai Branch from M. 43	...	5	...	
	Carried over	607½	692½	131½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	607½	692½	131½	
	I. Origin-Quetta—*concld.*				
	(*c*) Nushki R. S. Branch from M. 90.	...	1½	...	
	(*d*) Ahmedwal R. S. Branch from M. 103.	...	1½	...	
	(*e*) Kharan road from Ahmedwal	...	69	...	
	(*f*) Chagai Branch from M. 207 .	...	32	...	
	(*g*) Sohtegaon road (from Nok Kundi to Grawag Road. Gwalishtap 38½. Sohtegaon 73. Zawag 84. Shahana 132. Plantak 158½. Grawag road 219. Panjgur 226.	...	219	...	To Gwalishtap in Chagai : remainder maintained by A. P. A. Mekran.
	(*h*) Robat Branch from M. 389. Saindak 397½. Kirtaka 426. Maki 444. Kanal 451. Robat 469.	...	90	...	Old trade route built by Webb Ware.
	(*i*) Kacha Link from M. 427 to 437 of Robat Branch.	...	20½	...	Post H. Q. of Dyer's Force.
	II. Origin-Loralai.				
9	Harnai (Loralai-Harnai) Sinjawi 18. Smallan 20. Ashgara 31. Dilkhuna post 39. Torkhan 43½. Harnai 55.	55	...	...	
	(*a*) Loralai Civil Station Link from M. 1½.	1½	...	...	
	(*b*) Link to Duki road from M. 17½.	...	3	...	
	(*c*) Branch to Sinjawi Tahsil from M. 18¾.	...	1	...	
10	Gurlama (Loralai-Fort Sandeman) Lahor 10½. Maratangi 25. Zara 43. Murgha 58½. Zarozai 71. Lakaband 81½. Babar 96. Kapip 104. Fort Sandeman 114.	114	...	...	Partly metalled usually passable during rains.
	(*a*) Musa Khel Branch from M. 58½.	...	30	...	Tehsil.
	Carried over .	778	1,160	131½	

APPENDIX C—*concld.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	778	1,160	131½	
	II. Origin-Loralai—*contd.*				
11	D. G. Khan (M. 15 Gurlama Road—Barkhan).	...	130	...	
	Wahar 20. Tor 35½. Makhtar 49. Sara Daka 60. Kingri 82. Rankan 98. Rakhni 113½. Barkhan 145.				
	(a) Mekhtar Link from M. 49 to M. 58½ Gurlama road.	...	21	...	
	(b) Continuation towards D. G. K. from M. 113½.	...	2½	...	Fort Munro 122. Dera Ghazi Khan 168.
	(c) Vitakri Branch from Barkhan	...	21	...	
12	Duki (M. 19. Harnai Road-Barkhan) Bhogao 28. Duki 39. Duki Tehsil 41. Gumbaz 68. Hosri 86. Barkhan 118.	...	99	...	Distances 2 miles less by link 9 (b).
	(a) Kohlu Branch from M. 105 .	...	10	...	
	III. Origin-Fort Sandeman.				
13	Gulkach (Fort Sandeman-Gomal at Gulkach). Zhob river 5½. Wala 12. Nawa Oba 17. Dargai China 24. Sambaza 36. Gulkach post 54. Gomal 55.	55	...	...	Continues to Toi Khulla 67. Tanai 79. Wana 92.
14	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman Moghalkot) Brunj 13. Safi 23. Mir Ali Khel 34½. Moghalkot 50½.	...	...	...	Old road now broken continued to Khajuri Kach 71.
15	Dhanasar. (M. 104 Gurlama road border at Kato Dabra) Kapip 10. Manikhawa 26. Dhanasar 47. Kato Dabra 47½.	...	16	23½	Class C beyond Manikhawa. Road continues to Moghalkot 52. Daraban 76. Dera Ismail Khan 114.
	(a) Branch to Ahmedi Durga from M. 26.	...	...	...	Militia Post.
16	Shinghar. (Fort Sandeman-Shinghar). Bahlol Nadi 13. Marsinzai 21. Bakram Khel 26. Pasta 29. Shinghar 32.	...	29	3	Class C beyond Pasta.
17	Shaighaloo. (Fort Sandeman-(Shaighaloe).	...	34	5	Passable but to be improved 1932-33 and extended to Sharan Joghazai.
	Total .	833	1522½	163	

NOTES.

The Kalat road item 7 continues beyond Mastung as follows—Mastung 32. Guru 50. Maugochar 66. Kalat 88. Sorab 134.

(*a*) Panjgur road beyond Sorab—Jangal 194. Nag 241. Panjgur 324 (Marked Chitkan on maps).

(*b*) Karachi road beyond Sorab—Khozdar 189. Vjatho Pass 245½. Link to Saruna R. H. (9 miles from road) 311½. Pripori Lak Pass 318. Diwana 331. Dareji 352½. Hinadan 374½. Hab Chauki 428½. Karachi 445.

2. The Las Bela road runs from Hab Chauki: Distances from Karachi—Hab Chauk 16½. Naka Kharani 37½. Sonmiani 52½. Uthal 72. Wyaro 100. Obara 110. Las Bela 120.

3. Panjgur-Pasni road. Hoshap 84. Turbat 140. Pasni 189 and from Turbat there is a branch to Tump 48 miles long.

4. Makran border defence roads maintained by Assistant Political Agent Makran from civil funds:—

(*a*) Grawag post road 47 miles long.

(*b*) Gar post branch from M. 40 Grawag road 20½ miles.

(*c*) Sar-i-Parom post road from M. 16½ Panjgur road 41½.

(*d*) Gar post branch from M. 29. Sar-i-Parom road 15 miles.

(*e*) Jiunri road from Tump (116 miles). Panjgur Tump 168. Mand post 200. Suntsar post 33. Jiunri 284.

5. Mashkai road maintained by Kalat State is 227 miles long running from Khozdar to Hoshap.

6. Various minor roads are maintained by Kalat State in the Kalat and Kachhi areas.

7. Bugti roads maintained by the Bugti Nawab from Bakshapur on the Kashmoor railway 49 miles with continuation (25 miles) to Singsilla.

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